The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,334.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCollum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 28th September, at noon.

	Sept.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	28	Leave Galle	6
„ Carwar	30	„ Negapatam	8
	Oct.	„ Pondicherry	9
„ Mangalore	1	„ Madras	11
„ Cannanore	2	„ Coconada	13
„ Calicut	2	„ Vizagapatam	14
„ Beypore	2	„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Cochin	3	„ Gopalpore	15
„ Tuticorin	4	„ False Point	16
„ Colombo	5	Arrives Calcutta	17

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Intermediate cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Comorin, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander J. L. Turner, will be despatched on Saturday, the 18th September at 4 P.M.

Up.		Down.	
	Sept.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Bussorah	8
„ Kurrachee	22	„ Fao	8
„ Guadur	23	„ Bushire	10
„ Muscat	28	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Linga	12
„ Linga	29	„ Bunder Abbas	14
	Oct.	„ Muscat	15
„ Bushire	2	„ Guadur	18
„ Fao	3	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive Bussorah	4	Arrives Bombay	23

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 8	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

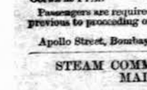
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Monday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	Tuesday.
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Wednesday
„ Coompta	„	„ Coompta	Thursday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	Friday.
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer OUTRAM, Captain TEASDALE, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 18th September. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 13th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF PARIS, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship City of Paris.

Bombay, 6th September, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Branch Exhibition. This watch, pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Branch Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,

1st & 2nd FLOOR, No. 17, MEADOW STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland) and London, 97, Friday Street. Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—In Paris, Geneva, and German made; the best selected parcel now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

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THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.

VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.

Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them

Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

*** Price 1 lists Post Free.

Agents—Bombay: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1868, ROCKWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Fleur to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with Foreign-office Passports, can obtain Passports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa to Austria and Germany are granted by Mr. Consul Gumpert.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a liberal table and stewards' fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, first class £13, second class £9; children under 10 years at half fare; under 2 years free. Reduced fares for Families, consisting of no less than three adult members travelling together; first class £10 18s. per head; second class £7 10s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., first class £4 10s.; second class £2 5s.; children over 3 and under 10 years at half-fare. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates:—

First Class ...£62,	10...	Inclusive of railway transit through Egypt, but exclusive of hotel expenses in Egypt, and of wines on board the steamers.
Second Class £36,	5...	

For further particulars apply to A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £55, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Heidtmann & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

	Rs. as. p.
The Tuhfat-ul-Mujahidin; a History of the First Settlement of the Mohammedans in Malabar, by Rowlandson, 8vo. 1833	3 4 0
Alfiyya; ou La Quintessence de la Grammaire Arabe: Ouvrage de Djemaleddin Mohammed, en Arabe, par Silvestre de Sacy, 8vo. ..... Paris, 1834	4 6 6
Evliya Efendi, Narrative of Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa in the Seventeenth Century, translated from the Turkish, by J. von Hammer, 2 vols. (4to.) in 1 1834-50	13 1 0
A Description of the Burmese Empire; compiled chiefly from Native Documents, by the Rev. Father Sangermano; and translated from his MS. by W. Tandy, 4to. 1834	8 12 6
Analectes des Empereurs du Japon; traduites par M. Isaac Titsingh. Ouvrage revu complete et corrige, sur l'Original Japonais Chinois, accompagne de Notes, et precede d'un Abregu de l'Histoire Mythologique des Japonais, par J. Klaproth, 4to. 1835	13 0 0
Harivansa; ou, Histoire de la Famille de Hari; Ouvrage formant un Appendice du Mahabharata; et traduit sur l'Original Sanscrit, par A. Langlois. 2 vols. 4to. 1835-36	35 0 0
The Didascalia; or, Apostolical Constitutions of the Abyssinian Church, translated from the Ethiopic, by T. Platt, 4to. 1834	5 8 0
The Chronicles of Rabbi Joseph Ben Joshua Ben Meir, the Sphardi, translated from the Hebrew, by C. H. F. Bialloblotzy, 2 vols. 8vo. 1837	6 4 0
Chronique D'Aboo-Djafar Mohammed Tabari; traduit du Persan, par L. Dubeux. Vol. 1, 4to. 1836	19 10 0
The Sankhya Karika; or, Memorial Verses on the Sankya Philosophy; translated from the Sanscrit, by H.T. Colebrooke, 4to. 1837	6 10 6
Makrizi, Histoire des Sultans Mamlouks de l'Egypte, Ecrite en Arabe, par Taki-eddin-ahmed-Makrizi; traduite en Franpais par M. Quatremere, 2 vols. 4to., complete. 1837	26 2 0
Rig Veda Sanhita, Sanskrite et Latine, edidit F. A. Rosen, 4to. 1837	13 1 0
Kumara Sambhava, Sanskrite et Latine, edidit Stenzler, 4to. 1837	13 0 0
El Mas'udis Historical Encyclopædia, entitled "Meadows of Gold and Mines of Gems," translated from the Arabic by Dr. A. Sprenger. Vol. 1, 8vo. 1841	10 0 0
Sama Veda. Translation of the Sanhita of the Sama Veda, by the Rev. J. Stevenson, 8vo. 1841	4 7 0
History of Hyder Naik, otherwise styled Nawaub Hyder Ali, by Col. W. Miles, 8vo. 1842	6 10 0
Specimens of the popular Poetry of Persia, by A. Chodzko. 8vo. 1842	8 12 6
The Dabistan; or School of Manners, translated from the Persian, with Notes, &c., by D. Shea, and A. Troyer. 3 vols. 8vo. 1844	13 1 0
(This is a work of great interest for all Oriental Scholars and Comparative Mythologists.)	
Le Livre des Recompenses et des Peines; traduit du Chinois, par Stanislas Julien, 8vo. 1835	10 10 0
Haji Khalfa's Lexicon Encyclopædicum et Bibliographicum, edidit G. Fluegel. 7 vols. 4to. complete, cloth. ..... Leipzig. 1835-51	80 0 0
History of the Reign of Tipu Sultan: being a Continuation of the Neshani Hyduri, written by Mir Hussei Ali Khan Kirmani, translation by Colonel W. Miles, 8vo. 1844	5 8 6
Ouseley's (Sir Gore) Biographical Notices of Persian Poets; with Critical and Explanatory Remarks; prefixed to which is a Memoir of the Author, by Rev. Reynolds, 8vo. 1846	4 6 0
Kalpa sutra, and Nana Tatva. Two works illustrative of the Jain Religion and Philosophy, by the Rev. J. Stevenson, D. D. 8vo. 1848	5 9 0
Khafi-Khanini; Historical Memoirs of Early Conquerors of Hindustan, and Founders of the Ghaznavide Dynasty, from the Persian, by the Rev. James Reynolds, 8vo. 1858	8 12 6
Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, the Astronomer-Poet of Persia, rendered into English verse, sq. 8vo. xviii and 20 pp. sd. 1868	1 1 6
(Second edition has just been published, the first having disappeared.)	
Owen's (R.) Odontography; or, a Treatise on the Comparative Anatomy of the Teeth; their physical relations, mode of development, and microscopic structure in the Vertebrate Animals. Our vol. text, and Atlas containing 168 beautiful plates, engraved with marvellous minuteness, hf. bd. morocco. 1840-45	65 5 0
Persian. The Gulistan, or Rose-Garden of Sadi of Shiraz, the Persian text, with Vocabulary by Professor Johnson, ryl. 8vo. cloth. 1865	10 15 0
Quaritch's General Catalogue of Books, arranged in Classes, 1 vol. 8vo. 1130 pp. hf. bd. red morocco, marbled edges	5 7 0
Thorpe's Northern Mythology; the Popular Traditions and Superstitions of Scandinavia, North Germany, and the Netherlands, a View of German Mythology, or Popular Belief, from the North of Norway to Belgium, and from the Earliest Times to the Present. 3 vols. sm. 8vo hf morocco. 1852	15 4 0
Valdes. The Life and Writings of Juan de Valdes, by Benjamin B. Wiffen, with Valdes' "Ex considerationes," translated from the Italian, the editio princeps of 1550, by John T Betts. 1 vol. 8vo. 582 pp. cloth. 1865	9 14 0
(The stock consists of 15 copies in cloth and 49 in quires.)	
Waterhouse's Natural History of Mammalia, 2 vols. about large 8vo. 44 engravings, fine colour-ed, and numerous woodcuts cloth 1846-8	43 8 6
Worcester (Marquis of) Century of Inventions; the Life, Times, and Scientific Labours of the second Marquis of Worcester; to which is added a Reprint of the Century of Inventions, 1663, with a Commentary thereon, by Henry Dirks, C.E. 1 vol. 8vo. 659 pp., portraits and woodcuts, cloth. 1865	15 4 0
Day: The Fishes of Malabar, by Surgeon Francis Day, F.L.S. and F.Z.S., Madras Army, Author of "The Land of the Permauls; or Cochin, its past and its present." &c. &c. 1 vol. royal 4to., hf. morocco extra, gilt edges. 1865	16 4 0
Hessemer's History of the Art of Printing, its Invention and Progress to the Middle of the Sixteenth Century, by H. Noel Humphreys, Author of "A History of the Invention of the Art of Writing," "The Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages," and other Works, 1 vol. impl. 4to. 224 pp. of text, and 105 plates, comprising Facsimiles from the most remarkable Block-Books, and from all the important Typographical Monuments of Germany, Holland, Italy, France, England, etc., including 44 Facsimiles of the Press of Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson, and of the Earliest English and Foreign Bibles and Prayer-Books, extra cloth. 1866	40 0 0
(All the Stones are guaranteed to be destroyed; so that no new edition can hereafter appear.)	
Lepsius the XXII. Egyptian Royal Dynasty, with some remarks on the XXVI and other Dynasties of the New Kingdom; translated by Dr. Bell, 4to. with 2 folding plates, cloth. 1858	4 6 6
Murray (A.) Geographical Distributions of Mammals, with a copious synonymic list of Species. Stout 4to. 103 coloured plates and maps, showing the geographical distribution of each separate family, cloth. 1866	40 0 0
Owen Jones' Examples of Chinese Ornament, Imp. 4to., 100 beautiful plates in rich colours, executed in chromo-lithography, comprising nearly 1,000 objects in the South Kensington Museum and other collections, cloth extra, gilt edges. 1867	54 4 0
(The great Pattern Book of Ornament and Decoration.)	
Owen Jones' Grammar of Ornament, Illustrated by examples from various styles of Ornament, one volume, Imp. 4to. one hundred and twelve plates in gold and colors, containing 3,000 examples, extra cloth, gilt edges.	70 0 0
Ornements: Recueil Historique de l'Ornament Pour Royal folio, 32 fine plates of Ornaments of the Classical Masters, comprising Ornamental Borders, Decoration, Shields, Vases, Alphabet of Letters, Grotesque Designs, Patterns for Gold and Silversmith's, by Watteau, Vriese, Alb. Durer, Lepotre, Berain, Morisson, De Bry, &c., &c., hf. bd. Morocco. ..... Paris, 1841	19 12 0
Prichard. Six Ethnographical Maps. Supplement to the Natural History of Man, and to the Researches into the Physical History of Mankind. Folio, coloured, and 1 sheet of letter-press, 2nd edition. ..... London, 1860	15 4 0
Shakespeare, the First Edition of the Dramatic Work of William Shakespeare, a Reproduction in Exact Facsimile of the Famous Folio of 1623, by Photo-Lithography, executed under the superintendence of Howard Staunton, folio, extra cloth. 1865	105 0 0
Morley's Indian Law Reports: An Analytical Digest of all the Reported Cases decided in the Supreme Courts of Judicature in India, in the Courts of the Honourable East India Company, and on Appeal from India by Her Majesty in Council, together with an Introduction, Notes, illustrative and explanatory, and an Appendix, by William H. Morley, of the Middle Temple, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Paris, 3 vols. Ryl. 8vo. cloth. 1850-52	132 0 0

Bombay, 14th September, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, to Cochin, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz.:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	22nd Sept.	Leave Cochin	29th Sept.
„ Ratnagherry	23rd „	„ Beypore	30th „
„ Malwan	23rd „	„ Calicut	30th „
„ Vingorla	23rd „	„ Tellicherry	1st Oct.
„ Goa	24th „	„ Cannanore	1st „
„ Carwar	24th „	„ Mangalore	2nd „
„ Coompta	24th „	„ Coompta	3rd „
„ Mangalore	25th „	„ Carwar	3rd „
„ Cannanore	26th „	„ Goa	3rd „
„ Tellicherry	26th „	„ Vingorla	4th „
„ Calicut	26th „	„ Malwan	4th „
„ Beypore	26th „	„ Ratnagherry	5th „
Arrive Cochin	27th „	Arrive Bombay	6th „

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship PERCY DOUGLAS, Captain Le Riche, from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Le Riche will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the Owners of the Percy Douglas.

Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5 Marine Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, at 2 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1869.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Dinshawjee Manockjee and Mr. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

ARDASEER COWASJEE MODY, Secretary,
13th September, 1869. Bombay Hydraulic Press Company.

KURRACHEE FAIR and EXHIBITION.—The General Committee, assembled on the 7th August, 1869, have resolved that the KURRACHEE FAIR and EXHIBITION shall be OPENED on the 18th October, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Articles will be received for Exhibition up to the 15th September, 1869.

W. A. INGLE,
Honorary Secretary.

Kurrachee, 11th August, 1869.

Note.—With reference to the above, the time for receiving Articles for Exhibition has been extended to the 30th September, 1869. W. A. INGLE,
Honorary Secretary.

Kurrachee, 8th September, 1869.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and of the KATTIAWAR TRADING COMPANY (Limited.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND of ONE ANNA in the RUPEE upon the amount of Claims allowed by the High Court, except claims due to Contributories who have not paid their Calls, WILL BE PAYABLE on and after the 15th instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M. daily, at the Office of the undersigned, in the Elphinstone Circle. M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 14th September, 1869.

IN the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of RAGHOOBHOY RAMCHUNDER, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS a Petition for adjudication in Insolvency, verified by the affidavit of Appajee Pandoorung, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the constituted Attorney of Gopal Kristna Moduck, Hindoo, inhabitant of Nasik in the district of Ahmednuggur, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Fourteenth day of August, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and that the said Raghoobhoy Ramchunder having been duly adjudged Insolvent, under Section VIII. of the Indian Insolvent Act, is hereby directed and required, under Section XII. of the said Act, to file in my office a schedule in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed, within thirty days from the date hereof.

RICHARD BOLTON BARTON, LL.D.,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 13th day of September, 1869.

NOTICES.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 18th, to WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant, (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

Bombay, 7th September, 1869. J. HECTOR, Agent.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed from SATURDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China, ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited), JAMES WINDRAM, Manager
For the Agra Bank (Limited), EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1869.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The 3rd PRACTICE MEETING will be HELD in the Town Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, 16th instant, at a quarter past 5 prompt—

Music for Practice.

"Farewell to the Forest." }
"The Primrose." } Mendelssohn.
"Morning Prayer" }

All those Ladies and Gentlemen who have signified their intention of joining the Society as performing members are requested to attend. ALFRED WAKE,

13th September, 1869. Honorary Secretary.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Committee appointed to watch the interests of the Policy-holders in the above Company, beg to invite all POLICY-HOLDERS in the Bombay Presidency, to COMMUNICATE with the Committee, and to empower them by proxy to act on their behalf, and also to remit their Subscription, at the rate of Rs. 2 per every thousand rupees insured by them, to E. Morriss, Esq., Manager of the Agra Bank, where an account will be opened in the name of the Committee. The proxy to be signed, ties at the office of Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell.

G. A. SUMMERS,
Secretary to the Committee.

Bombay, 30th August, 1869.

NOTICE—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 5th proximo, of PLOTS of GROUND at the Cotton Green at Colaba. A deposit of Rs. 100 per acre must accompany the applications. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the 5th idem.

2. Railway Sidings are shortly to be made through the Cotton Green.

3. Further particulars may be learnt on application to KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 7th September, 1869.

RE ESTATES of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE and Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY.—THIRD DIVIDENDS will be PAYABLE as undernoted at 21 Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th, and THURSDAY, the 9th days of September instant, and on every following Wednesday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 3, on all claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees, viz.:—On the Estate of Limjee Manockjee, at the rate of 5 per cent.; on the Estate of Cowasjee Manockjee, at the rate of 5 per cent.; on the Estate of Manockjee Limjee and Company, at the rate of 1 per cent.

H. R. CURMACK,
RAGHOONATH NARRAYEN,
Trustees of the above Estates.

Bombay, 1st September, 1869.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, for the REPAIR of the Bargee NIGHT HAWK, in accordance with the recommendations of the Marine Surveyors.

Tenders to include the cost of taking the ship from her present moorings into Dry Dock, dock dues, cost of labour and materials, and all other expenses incurred while in Dock, and the cost of transporting the ship from the Dock to a safe berth in the Harbour. No claim can be allowed above the amount of the Tender will be afterwards admitted in respect of extras. A copy of the Surveyors' Report can be seen, and all information obtained, by application to the Captain on board.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required on acceptance of the Tender, that amount to be forfeited in case of failure on the part of the Contractor to paint the terms of the contract.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, Captain and Owners Barque Night Hawk.

Bombay, 13th September 1869.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

MESSRS. MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, that they have opened the above Establishment for the SALE of all kinds of MILLINERY, HOSIERY, &c., of which they receive large supplies by every mail, at the lowest possible prices, which are much below those of any other house in Bombay.

Ladies desirous of visiting this Establishment will find a large assortment of Silks, Hats, Bonnets, Fabrics, &c.; also all descriptions of Ladies' requirements, from the best houses in London and Paris. Gentlemen will also meet with a large selection of Hosiery, Umbrellas, &c., &c. at very moderate prices.

Messrs. Meiffre Neveu and Co. also beg to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that on and after the 1st October 1869 their business will be carried on at No. 6, Hummum Street, being the premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Netherg, and now undergoing very extensive alterations for the receipt of their large Overland Shipments during the ensuing cold season.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE has been REMOVED from the corner of Church Gate Street to the next house, formerly occupied by the Firms of Messrs. Cisson and Knoop.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRM of Messrs LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co., of No. 2,447 East Street, Poona, have CLOSED their BUSINESS. All persons who are indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay their respective DEBTS within one month from this date; and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to send in and receive their respective claims within the said one month from this date.—Dated this 28th day of August 1869.

LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co.

A CARD.

L. H. PHILIPPS and Co., GAS FITTERS, Plumbers, Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, and General Agents. Depôt of Gas and Water Fittings. Fountains of various designs; Jets of great variety, Vulcanized India-rubber, and canvas hose with union joints. Branch Pipes Inserters and Spreaders, Tinned Lead Pipes of sizes, Lambert's and Warner's improved Bib and Stop Cocks in variety; Gas Pipes and Fittings in all its Branches, &c.

Kalbadavid Road, No. 15.

TERMS—CASH.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should ap

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

ACTIVE inquiries for Elphinstones at Rs. 1,025; Bank of Bombay, 1st issues, at Rs. 23, and 2nd issues, at Rs. 22 per cent premium. Market firm.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

	Rs.
Sovereigns each	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 200
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106-10
Gold Ingot	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-9-

CALCUTTA.—9TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—The market was heavy and the transactions reported were of trifling amounts:—viz. 4 per cents. at Rs.94-8, 94-0, and 94-10 or 5-8 to 5-6 discount; 5 per cents. of 1896-97, at Rs. 108-4, and about Rs. 20,000 of 5½ per cents. at Rs. 113-2.

In shares the following sales and purchases were reported:—

Port-Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, for cash, at Rs. 265 per share of Rs. 1,300, buyer to pay the overdue calls.

Durrung Tea Co.'s shares, a small lot of 10, at Rs. 32 each.

Punkabaree Tea Co.'s shares, 120, at Rs. 20 each.—*Englishman.*

(FROM L. W. TOOLMIN & CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR, SEPT. 10.)

Napoleon's failing health is the theme of the day; on the life or death of this mortal man depends the peace, not only of France, but the tranquillity of the whole of Europe, therein seriously involving the interests of the whole commercial world by the bare probability of a depreciation in the value of the staples of trade. A London telegram, dated the 6th instant, refers to the gloomy aspect of political affairs in Europe consequent upon the continuing indisposition of the great Napoleon, whose life is of the greatest moment to the peace and prosperity of the universe, and whose death would shake the foundations of empires and distract for a time the whole civilized world.

The attention of shippers has been mainly taken up with Jute during the week, and the quantity passed out for shipment during the first week of the month is perhaps the largest on record, viz., 70,000 bales. This, however, went in the least increase the total shipments of the season to '69-70, which it is already feared will be less than the total shipments of the past season, as the crop '69 is reported on good authority to be about 20 per cent. short of the crop '68.

PRESSES have again advanced 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton all round, as high as 42-17-6 being paid for Jute to London to be shipped after the holidays. Considering the comparatively small quantity of produce at present available for shipment, the rates have been raised in a clever manner, most creditable to those concerned.

EXCHANGE.—Rates have had a weaker tendency all week, the quotations remain as given last Friday. Quotations on London per Rupee at 6 months' sight—Bank Bills, 1s. 11d.—1st Class Bills, 1s. 11¾d.—Documents, 1s. 11¾d.

INDIGO.—From Tirhoot, Chuprah and Chumparun, advices continue unfavourable in consequence of the dry weather, which has stopped the growth of the Khanekeers. Jessore and Midnapore are doing well, the weather having been favourable for manufacture. From the North-West also, accounts are more favourable, rain having fallen freely. Estimates remain unchanged at 75,000 to 77,000 maunds.

BENGAL CORYDON.—The demand has continued languid, and but little business has been done since last mail. Prices are 1 to 8 annas lower, but sellers are not anxious to dispose of their stock at lower rates than are now quoted.

Quotations per Bazaar Maund = 82lbs. 2oz.:—

Fine	Rs. 28 12 at 29 12
Good Fair	,, 27 12 at 28 4
Fair	,, 26 0 at 26 8
Middling Fair	,, 25 8 at 25 12
Middling	,, 24 0 at 24 8

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 7th August, compared with the report for the previous week, yields the following results:—

[LIABILITIES.			
Tot. Balance at Hd. Office	Rs. 38,65,732	10	4 decrease.
,, Branches	,, 1,26,801	2	7 increase.
Other Deposits	,, 24,56,216	5	10 increase.
ASSETS.			
Loans on Govt. Securities	Rs. 9,100	0	0 decrease.
Accts. of Credit on do.	,, 1,67,253	3	7 increase.
Mercantile Discounts	,, 8,47,592	12	10 increase.
Cash, &c., at Hd. Office	,, 14,73,590	10	4 decrease.
,, Branches	,, 7,50,473	1	2 decrease.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Bassett Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Hatch, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Morse, Ensign, 30th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Andrews, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on medical certificate, from Secundrabad.
Doherty, Captain, 3rd K. O. Hussars, on leave, from Poona.
Graves, Cornet, 20th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Vesand, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on leave, from England.
Jackson, Lieutenant, 2nd Bat. the Royal Regiment, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Lockie, Colonel, Superintendent Army Clothing, on duty, to Poona.
Chambers, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Hodding, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Thumpkee, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Establishment, to rejoin, to Sattara.
Doherty, Captain, 3rd K. O. Hussars, on retirement, to England.
Gotrehan, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Nusseerabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 13th September, 1869.

49th Foot—Ensign W. C. Harrison is reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE OFFICIATING CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. J. Lloyd, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from Chindwara to Sangor.

Dr. G. W. Cline, Assistant Commissioner for the Issue of Paper Currency, Nagpore, assumed charge of the Deputy Accountant General's Office, Central Provinces, on the 31st August after noon, from Mr. W. Bins, Deputy Accountant General, in addition to his own duties.

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. J. W. Neill, Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, from the 1st instant, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant O. M. Bradshaw, District Superintendent of Police, Nagpore, from the 18th October 1869, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Captain J. L. Loch, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Nursingpore, from the 4th October 1869, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. Thompson, of the Doveton College, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Head Master of the Sangor High School, during the absence of Mr. J. Kibble, on other duty, or until further orders.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 7.)

The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Colonel C. A. Denison, President of the Municipal Commission for the town of Madras, privilege leave for six weeks.

Major J. H. M. Shaw Stewart, R. E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, one month's privilege leave from the 22nd instant.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Captain C. J. Jennings, of the Staff Corps, to act as Examiner of Railway Accounts, during the absence of Captain Moberly on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Major William Scott Drever, Commissioner of Police, to officiate as President of the Municipal Commission for the town of Madras, during the absence of Colonel Denison on leave, or until further orders, without prejudice to his other duties.

Major William Scott Drever to be a Member of the Commission for the 5th Division of the Municipality, in the room of Captain Tennant.

The Reverend John Griffiths, M.A., Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service from the 21st ultimo.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General) Henry William Blake, having completed 10 years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel. Date of Commission, 29th August 1868.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Dixon, of the Infantry, on furlough (private affairs) for two years, to embark from Bombay.

Major A. F. Williams, of the Staff Corps, Wing Officer 9th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, to embark from Madras.

Captain T. R. Church, of the Staff Corps, Acting Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, is granted privilege leave of absence for 60 days from date of departure.

The following promotions are made in the Commissariat Department:—

Captain J. D. W. Sewell, of the Staff Corps, Acting Deputy Asst. Commissary General, 2nd Class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class. Captain A. F. Laughton, of the Staff Corps, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class. Lieutenant S. L. Hunt, of the Staff Corps, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.—During the absence, on leave to Europe, of Major B. F. Heysham, of the Staff Corps, Acting Deputy Asst. Comy. General, 1st Class, or until further orders, with effect from date of that officer's embarkation.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel from 1st September 1869, having completed 26 years' service—

Major Augustus George William Burn.

To be Captains from the dates specified against their names, having completed 12 years' service—

James Duncan Sim Bennett, Richard Seppings Armstrong, and William Hopkins Cockell.—1st September 1869.

George Randell.—4th September 1869.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12 6 Non p. on
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 3s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 3s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolams & Coir bdls	50 10s. 0d. to 60 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	50 15s. 0d. to 60 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
Overland	Coffee	Nominal
China	Steamer	10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Calcutta	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel	Commander.	From.
1	Thomas Bell	Villie	Liverpool, May 19.

DEPARTURES

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Aden and Suez.
	Oriental (s)	Turner	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The ship Wimbledon, master, for Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Rajpoot, for Penang and Singapore, Pleaded loud yesterday.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railways.
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Canal and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nasick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak.
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Arnott, Esq., M.D.	Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Thomas Blaney, Esq.	W. Nicol, Esq.
Rev. D. C. Boyd.	J. Ranken, Esq.
J. W. Brown, Esq.	A. F. Shepherd, Esq.
H. D. Dods, Esq.	N. Spencer, Senior, Esq.
D. Graham, Esq.	G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.	Rev. John Wilson, D.D.
Rev. D. Macpherson.	James Windram, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs. Macdonald, from the Boys' Department under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.

Instruction in Instrumental Music is given by Herr Schmuck.

The School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for the Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political and
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-Drawing. [Physical.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental.	
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.	

FEES:—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class ,, 2½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ,, 10 ,,

Four members of a family are charged as three.

A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.

Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald.

D. C BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR, and other places in KATHIAWAD. Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STUART—September 13th, at Colaba, the wife of C. A. Stuart, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

BROWNE—September 13th, at Middle Colaba, Isabella Jane, aged 42, wife of Captain J. A. Browne, of the B. I. S. N. Company, formerly of the Bombay Country Service, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

ATKINSON—September 9th, at 17, Chowringhee, the wife of J. H. Atkinson, Esq., Commander B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Himalaya, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HIME—GREGG—September 6th, at Comilla, Robert Douglas Hime, B.C. S., to Henrietta Anne, daughter of the late James Gregg, of Caithness.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

SPENCER—September 4th, at Jhung, the wife of R. Spencer, Extra Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

MORRIS—September 9th, at Futtehgurh, the wife of Captain R. Morris, Station Staff, of a son.

DEATH.

JARDINE—September 9th, at Agra, Robert Jardine, Bengal Civil Service, aged 27.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1869.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* has revived an old controversy by suggesting, in a letter to that journal, that, if Manchester wants more cotton than she at present gets from this country, her best plan would be to establish a Lancashire Cotton-growing Company, "with an effective capital of three or four millions sterling, to grow cotton in India." The *Times* replies to its correspondent with an argument which it attributes to Mr. Cobden, "that it is neither the duty nor the interest of Manchester to concern itself with the production of that raw material which its industry consumes." Without discussing the abstract question of political economy involved in this proposition, it may be sufficient to say that, if there had been any opening for Europeans to make cotton-planting in India a safe and profitable investment, the merchants and traders of Bombay would not have up to this time entirely neglected this kind of enterprize, but would have long ago anticipated Manchester in securing up-country plantations. Partly because nearly all the best land is already owned by natives, but chiefly because the ryot can himself cultivate cotton so cheaply and so well as to render European competition a mere waste of money, the Bombay houses engaged in the cotton trade have limited their efforts to forming European agencies at the various cotton markets in the interior, where middlemen are stationed to buy the raw material from the producer, and see it properly cleaned, pressed, and packed for exportation to Europe. We believe men of experience will generally agree with us in thinking there is not much room for improvement on this mode of doing business, and that the division of labour which leaves to the ryot (now fully instructed by Government as to the comparative merits of different varieties of cotton and supplied with the best seed he can use) the culture of the plant, and to the European the task of preparing and shipping the ripened crop in good condition for the use of the manufacturer, affords as satisfactory a guarantee as can be obtained for the maintenance of a high standard of *quality* in Indian cotton.

As for *quantity*, why should it be necessary for us to repeat that India may be counted on to send Lancashire as much cotton as ever the country can produce, if only the manufacturers will bind themselves always to give a good price for it, and to keep the market steady and free from the disturbing influences of speculation? If Manchester wishes to spend a few millions in securing a regular supply of Indian cotton, she will attain her end more easily by setting the money aside as a reserve fund, by means of which she can make sure of paying us a fixed and remunerative price during the next five years for the produce of our fields, than if one were to send out any number of "active and intelligent Europeans" to grow cotton expressly for her. The former arrangement would be much less troublesome, and not more extravagant, than the latter. For, as we have said, if the price of Indian cotton at Liverpool offers a fair profit to the producer, the ryot may be trusted to grow the crop which Lancashire is in want of. If, on the other hand, cotton is an unprofitable crop for the Indian ryot to cultivate, *à fortiori* will such cultivation be found unprofitable by the most skilful farmers from England; so that, if Manchester is bent on having Indian cotton at any cost, it cannot but be better economy for her to spend her money at home than abroad.

The *Times*, indeed, hints that Manchester ought to be freed from the burden of looking after her own interests. It refers in a vague way to what might be done by "the judicious action of the Indian Government" to make the supply from this country always equal to the demand at home. But we have a difficulty in understanding why, if it is not "the duty or the interest of Manchester to concern itself with the production of that raw material which its industry consumes," it should be the duty and the interest of the Indian Government to see that the agricultural population of India thinks first of the wants of Manchester, and next of its own. We could understand a fair bargain between Manchester and the ryots, the former pledging itself to take so much cotton at a certain price, on condition that the latter always produce the quantity required. But the present condition of affairs is, that Manchester is perpetually asking for more cotton from India, while holding herself ready to throw us over at a moment's notice if she can only get all the cotton she wants from America. The Indian ryot may be pardoned for not appreciating this kind of free trade. Our Government does enough already, in all conscience, in the way of inducements (barely stopping short of compulsion), to obtain his compliance with the wishes of Manchester; but it is no wonder that he occasionally turns a deaf ear to the solicitations of commissioners, inspectors, and the whole army of Government *employés* eager to have their names recorded in the annals of the Cotton Supply Association, when he finds that it is after all an even chance whether he gets seven pence or seventeen pence a pound for his cotton. It seems to be forgotten that every other kind of agricultural produce in this presidency still maintains the high prices current in 1864-65, while in cotton alone there have been the wildest fluctuations of market value. The continued extension of railways and increase of trade, which have raised the average standard of living in this country to a higher standard than ever was known before, have created such a demand for all kinds of cereals and vegetables that the ryot knows he can now often employ his land much more safely and profitably, than by devoting it all to the cultivation of cotton; and it is time that our Government, in the interest not only of the producers but of the commerce of India, should enter a protest against the arrogant assumption of Lancashire manufacturers, that Providence has committed the government of this great country to our care, only to give us the chance of transforming it into a cotton preserve for the use of English manufacturers.

THE "Madras Athenæum" talks of private advices from home to the effect that Sir Hercules Robinson is likely to be the next Governor of Madras.

WE observe in the "Englishman" an allusion to a movement which, it says, has been set on foot to form an Indian society out of the ruins of the Albert Assurance Company.

MR. KINDERSLEY, Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, is said by a Bangalore contemporary to have been offered the seat on the bench of the High Court of Madras, to be shortly vacated by Mr. Collett.

WE observe a notification among the "domestic occurrences" in the "Delhi Gazette," of the death of Mr. Robert Jardine, of the Bengal Civil Service, at Agra on the 9th inst. He was 27 years of age.

A VERY improbable rumour seems, from the Lucknow paper, to be generally believed in that city, that "the Duke of Edinburgh will not visit India this year, owing perhaps to the unfavourable state of the country."

WE observe that during the first half of the present year, the East Indian Railway carried 2,600,000 passengers, and that of these about 97 per cent. were third class. "At this rate," remarks the "Englishman," "the East Indian Railway enjoys about one-third of the total passenger traffic on Indian railways."

THE Governor of Madras has caused it to be officially notified that he is about to visit Bangalore, Honsoor, and the Neilgherry Hills, and that the administration at the presidency will, in his absence, be conducted as heretofore, resolutions of Government continuing to be passed in the name of the Governor in Council. The Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, C.B., Chief Secretary to Government, will attend His Excellency as Secretary.

COLONEL WRIGHT, commanding the 11th Bengal Lancers at Allahabad, has, we observe, written a letter to the Relief Committee, asking for means to assist the starving people who are constantly hanging about the lines of his regiment. He says, "many of them are to be seen picking the undigested grain from the droppings of the horses or from the dung heaps; others sit and watch the men eating their dinners, constantly importuning them for a chupattee, &c."

IT will be interesting to all our readers to learn that a Marseilles company are preparing to run a line of steamers direct between that port and Bombay, whenever the Suez Canal is opened. Here are a few details from the "Gironde," a Bordeaux paper:—

"The English steamer Excelsior, Captain Young, left our roads for Glasgow yesterday, having on board thirty sailors and three officers. This crew is going there to man the magnificent steamer Europe, 3,000 tons burthen, and belonging to the Company of Fraissinet père and son, of Marseilles. The Europe is destined for the direct service between Marseilles and Bombay by the Suez Canal. The Compagnie Fraissinet has also another steamer at Glasgow of the same tonnage—the Afrique, which will be ready by the end of September next. The new line from Marseilles to Bombay will thus be inaugurated, on the opening of the Suez Canal, by these two magnificent steam-ships."

The "Journal du Havre" remarks on this—"It will be seen that the ship-owners of Marseilles are not awaiting the establishment of foreign lines in connection with their port before thinking of changing their material. Determined to do what they can to profit by the advantages that the opening of the Suez Canal must offer to the commerce of the world, they are preparing themselves long beforehand for the struggle, and will be armed *cap-a-pie* on the day when the lists are opened. There is a proof of manly energy in this which we cannot too much applaud." It is evident that there will be a marvellous transformation soon in the trade of Bombay if M. de Lesseps only succeeds.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE following additional passengers sailed yesterday per P. & O. Co.'s steamer Golconda for Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton—Mrs. Sprigler.
For Marseilles—Mr. and Miss Walton.
For Suez—Mr. C. Seton, and Captain Doherty.

POONA RACES, 1869.

[BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

THIRD DAY,—TUESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

GRAND STAND STAKES—
Major Crosbie's Hungarian.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S CUP—
H. H. Aga Khan's Khusroo.

MAIDEN STAKES—
H. H. Aga Khan's Sirmust.

HAJEE EBRAM'S CUP—
Mr. Field's Octavia.

SELLING STAKES—
Mr. Williams' Ariadne.

CHARGER STAKES—
Mr. H.'s Emigrant.

Appended is the card of the above day's races:—

1ST RACE.—The Grand Stand Stakes. Rs. 1,000. For all horses. Weight for age. Winners during or before the meeting to carry extra, once 5lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs. A Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Two miles.

The Queen's Own..	b w m Milliner.....	9	7 Auckland.
Major Crosbie's ...	b bn h Hungarian.	9	10 Emaum.

2ND RACE.—His Highness Aga Khan's Cup. Value Rs. 500. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winner of the Derby 5lbs. extra.

A Sweepstakes of 10 G M for each horse declared to start. One mile and three quarters.

H. H. Aga Khan's.	g a h Khusroo	9	3 Syed.
Mr. Field's.....	b a h Sunbeam...	9	3 Hackney.
Abdool Rayman's ..	g a h Grey Beard...	9	3 J. Brewtey.

3RD RACE.—Maiden Stakes. Rupees 1,000, presented by an Arab Gentleman. For all Maiden Arabs that have never started before the meeting or never won before the race. Weight for age. R. C.

Major Crosbie's.....	g a p Electric	8	4 Emaum.
Mr. Field's.....	g a h Premier	8	12 Hackney.
H. H. Aga Khan's.	g a c Sirmust	8	4 W.Brewtey.

4TH RACE.—Hajee Ebraim, Esq.'s Cup. Value Rs. 500, for all Arabs and all maidens. Weight for age. Old Byculla Standard. Winners before or during the meeting, once 7lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 1st extra. Maidens that have never started allowed 10 lbs., others 5 lbs.

Mr. Field's.....	b w f Octavia, late Skettles.....	7	5 Oomer.
Do.	b a h Longhope, late Antelope ..	7	9 Challoner.
Colonel Gaye's..	g a h Somerset	8	9 J. Brewtey.
H. H. Aga Khan's.	g a h Nicholas	8	7 W. Brewtey.
Major Crosbie's ...	g a h Blue Beard ..	8	0 Emaum.

5TH RACE.—Selling Stakes. Rs. 300 from the fund. For all horses. One mile. Entrance 3 G. M. H. F. Rs. 1,000 value to carry 12 stone; 7lbs. allowed for every hundred rupees. G. R.

Mr. Framjee's	g a h Leprechaun...	9	0 Mr Gaye.
Mr. Williams'	b a m Ariadne ...	10	4 Owner.
Mr Lane in	c w g Colioby	11	11 Willoughby.
Captain Dent's.....	c w g Consul	11	11 Jones, [by.

6TH RACE.—The Charger Stakes. Rs. 400 from the fund. For all *bona fide* Chargers in possession of and ridden by the owner three months prior to race regularly on parade, the property of officers of the Division. Three quarter mile.

Captain Charles' ...	bh aus g Benedict...	11	11
Mr. H's.....	g aus g Emigrant...	11	11 Mr. Gaye.
Mr. Willoughby's..	g aus g Nuggett ...	11	11 Mr. Jones.
Major Chesayre's...	b a h Chance	10	7 Owner.

SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

THERE is nothing possible that energy and perseverance cannot achieve. Take the road, and though it may be strewn with thorns and briars, it must still lead you to the goal. If every member of the European community in Kurrachee were to strain his energies, he would soon be able to do as much for the education of his children as the natives are doing. Hitherto the natives have always kept ahead of us, for the simple reason that they have invariably taken a warmer interest in promoting the general welfare of their scholastic institutions than we have. We have now however among us a chaplain who is labouring hard for the advancement of the only seminary we have for the education of Protestant children in this city. The Kurrachee European and Indo-European School has already, through the exertions of the Rev. C. Walford, been recognised as a High School, which entitles boys who pass certain standards laid down by Government, a personal allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem; and this gentleman is now doing his best to provide a suitable building to meet the increase in the number of the pupils attending the institution. But he requires assistance, and it behoves the Protestant community both here and in Bombay to co-operate with him to the utmost extent in their power by subscribing towards the "building fund" which has been got up to attain the object in view. A beautiful design for new schools has been presented by Captain Phelps, of the Royal Engineers, who estimates the cost at Rs. 75,000; but, as observed by Mr. Walford in his annual report of the institution just published, this design, which suggests a great future development of the school, and promises a local habitation worthy of its name, will only remain a dim and distant prospect unless all members of the community who feel the interests which are at stake connected with Christian education in this country, will rouse themselves to provide, at the cost possibly of some self-sacrifice, a proper building. The Roman Catholics who, strange to say, invariably take the lead of us Protestants in all educational matters, have but just completed handsome school buildings which are quite an ornament to Kurrachee, and it must be noted that this has been done chiefly by means of contributions from the poor of their congregation. Sir William Merewether, our Commissioner, has, with characteristic liberality, given a donation of Rs. 500 to the fund, and Government have been kind enough to promise a grant as soon as the work is ready to be taken in hand. It will therefore be our own fault if the school-building scheme is not successfully carried out. As those at a distance may like to know the present state of the school before contributing to the fund, it would perhaps not be out of place to mention that it is highly satisfactory, a result entirely due to the care and attention shown in the management of the institution by the head master and mistress (Mr. and Mrs. Carter) and by Mrs. Hall, a lady of very superior qualifications, who has the instruction of the younger children in the boys' school. The following gentlemen conducted the annual examination held last month:—Colonel Southey, Judge of the Court of Small Causes; Colonel Bacon, Assistant Adjutant General; John Moore, Esq., C.S.; Lieutenant Andry, of the Royal Engineers; and the Rev. G. Shirt,—and their report is much more favourable than it was last year. Two of the pupils, it is stated, "will shortly attend the preliminary examination at the Government High School here, when it is hoped they will acquit themselves sufficiently well to warrant their being sent up for matriculation to the University at Bombay."

The proceedings of the members of the Kurrachee Municipal Commission during the past year—that is from the 1st May 1868 to the 30th April 1869—have just been published. The receipts during this period amounted to Rs. 2,39,793-4-9, which show an increase of Rs. 28,863 as compared with the receipts of the previous year. The realizations from "Town Duties" amounted to Rs. 1,96,097-15-8, being an increase of upwards of twenty-five thousand rupees over those of the preceding year. The details given in the report show the chief items of increase to be on copper, cotton, wool, dyes (except indigo), iron of all kinds, silk, and sugar. The largest increase however was on raw silk, which amounted to Rs. 21,129-14-3. The increase on cotton amounted to Rs. 12,005-1-6; on wool Rs. 6,999-13-0, and on sugar Rs. 7,539-5-0. There has been a decrease on dates, ghee, grain, malt liquor, oil and seeds. The other items of receipt are published in full by the commissioners, but any detailed notice of them would scarcely be of interest to readers at a distance. The several improvements introduced in the course of the years under notice, are briefly recapitulated at the end of the report. The general conservancy of the town and camp have been closely attended to, and cleanliness maintained throughout as far as practicable, which, we are told, conduced in a great measure to the preservation of the health of the inhabitants. Several lanes in the old town which formerly used to be one mass of puddle whenever it rained, and a prolific source of sickness, have been paved, and the old paving of several streets has been repaired. All the drains in camp and town have been cleared and widened, and many other sanitary measures of an important nature have been carried out. With respect to the scheme for supplying Kurrachee with good drinking water, it appears from a Government resolution dated 26th May last, that the sum of Rs. 6,30,000 required to carry out the scheme, will be lent by the State under sanction of the Government of India "after a complete project for supplying the town with water has been prepared and approved of by the Government of Bombay." Arrangements are being made for improving the lighting of the city by the introduction of kerosine lamps. Nothing is known as yet as to who is to succeed Mr. Nash, as Municipal Secretary, but the gentleman who is now acting in the appointment may perhaps be induced to accept it permanently on the introduction of the new Municipal Act. Mr. Hughes, during the short time he has been in office, has shown himself pre-eminently qualified for it. Among other measures lately inaugurated by the civil authorities at his suggestion, for the public good, I may mention the order issued by the Magistrate of Kurrachee warning the inhabitants against drawing water from certain wells hitherto freely used by them, as, owing to the large quantity of inorganic impurities contained in it, the water is not only unfit for drink, but is very likely to produce cholera and dysentery. To guard also against the outbreak in Kurrachee of the former disease which now prevails in Upper Sind, the inspectors of nuisances have been directed to make an inspection of the interior of as many houses as possible in the town and bazaar, to point out to owners any defects of drainage or want of cleanliness, and suggest means for correction and distribute disinfectants. Of course they have been ordered to give as little trouble as they can in these operations, and to pay every respect to the wishes and prejudices of the inhabitants. If the old town were razed to the ground, it would be a great public benefit, for the houses in it are, without exaggeration, perfect sinks of impurity and hot-beds of disease, and there is little cause for wonder under the circumstances, that epidemics sweep away, from time to time, an inordinate and unnecessary proportion of the population.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Henry Ryland, the charge of the Nowshera districts has been entrusted to Mr. D. B. Crawford, who has been removed from the supernumerary list, and promoted to the grade of Third Class Deputy Collector and Magistrate. Mr. R. M. Lambert,—a brother of Colonel Lambert, our Collector,—has also been promoted to the same grade, and transferred from the Rohree division to the Mehur districts, *v

MAN-EATING TIGERS.

Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Christie was in May last appointed by Government to the special duty of destroying certain man-eating tigers in the Cuddapah and Coimbatore districts. On the 7th August Lieutenant Colonel Christie reported that he had visited the Cuddapah district, but had been unable to obtain any information of the whereabouts of the man-eating tiger, which had not been heard of for two months, and he suggested that Government should avail themselves of the services of the police force for the general destruction of these dangerous animals. On the 21st August Colonel Christie again reported that he had proceeded to Coimbatore for the purpose of joining a party in pursuit of a man-eating tigress in the vicinity of Hassanoor, but reached the locality after the animal had been shot by Major Davis; and that he now proposed to organise a party for the destruction of a man-eating tiger said to be in the vicinity of Kotagherry. In an order dated 3rd September Government regretted to learn that Colonel Christie's efforts for the destruction of the Cuddapah tiger have been unsuccessful, and trusted that he might be more fortunate in the expedition which he now proposed to make in the neighbourhood of Kotagherry. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that Lieutenant Colonel Christie's suggestion that inducements should be held out to the police force to aid in destroying dangerous tigers, which are believed to be man-eaters, is well worthy of consideration, and he resolved to request the Inspector-General of Police to give notice that the Government will be prepared liberally to reward any successful efforts which may be made in this direction by the officers or men of the force, and to reimburse any *bona fide* expenditure which may be incurred for the purpose —*Madras Times*.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Following are detailed instructions of the movement of troops during the ensuing cold season, issued by the authorities at Poona, on the 26th August :—

1st Battalion 21st Foot—Kurrachee and Hydrabad to Madras.

This regiment will embark at Kurrachee (the detachment having previously been brought down from Hydrabad) on relief by the 89th Foot, about the 6th April, in the transports which convey that corps from Bombay. The Madras authorities will be informed by the General Officer Commanding Sind Division of the Army of the departure of the regiment.

39th Foot—England to Ferozepore.

On the arrival of the 39th Foot at Bombay from England, about the 9th of November 1869, it will be transhipped to transports, which will be in readiness to convey it to Kurrachee, whence it will proceed by the Indus route to its destination.

66th Foot.—England to Sealkote.

On the arrival of this regiment at Bombay from England, about the 25th March, it will be sent to its destination, *viâ* Kurrachee, and by the Indus route to Mooltan, under similar arrangements to those made for the 39th Foot.

82nd Foot—Aden and Hydrabad to England.

The three companies of the 82nd Foot, now at Hydrabad, will be brought down, without relief, from Hydrabad to Bombay, in time to embark with the 1st Battalion 7th Foot in the troop-ship leaving on the 7th January 1870. On the arrival of the troop-ship at Aden, about the 14th idem, the head-quarters and seven companies of the 82nd at that station will embark in her, on being relieved by the 1st Battalion 7th Foot.

83rd Foot—Head Quarters and five Companies Nowshera to Bombay, three Companies Nowshera to Hydrabad, two Companies Nowshera to Asseerghur.

The 83th Regiment will arrive at Kotree by the Indus route from Mooltan, about the 26th March 1870; and after detaching three companies to Hydrabad, to relieve the detachment 1st Battalion 21st Foot, now there, will proceed by rail to Kurrachee, and embark there in transports, which will be in readiness to convey it to Bombay.

89th Regiment—England to Kurrachee.

On arrival at Bombay, about the 1st April 1870 this regiment will be transhipped to transports, which will be in readiness to convey it to its destination.—*Our Paper* (Kurrachee).

POSITION OF THE BANK OF MADRAS.

(Madras Mail.)

From the auditor's report for the year ended 30th June last, it appears that the total profits of the Bank of Madras show a percentage of 9-13-10 per cent. on the capital of Rs. 56,25,000; the branches contribute 7-9-9 per cent. of the whole, and head office 2-4-1 per cent. This result of the past year's operations must be considered very satisfactory, looking to the low rates of interest ruling during the earlier portion of the year, and the depressed state of trade generally at that time. In point of fact the directors have succeeded in distributing a larger dividend by 1½ per cent. than its contemporary the Bank of Bengal, and have notwithstanding a very handsome reserve fund, viz., Rs. 5,62,500 equal to ten per cent. of their capital.

The chief sources of gain made by the branches may be classified as under—discount, exchange, interest, commission. The two latter items nearly equalized each other, but in point of fact interest is no source of revenue to any but the Colombo and Trichinopoly branches, chiefly to the former, although small sums are realized at some of the other branches on this account. The chief income is obtained by discounts, done entirely upon the credit of the names attached to the bills discounted, without any collateral security whatever. Some risks must undoubtedly be run in doing a business of this kind; but it is difficult to lay down any line in such cases, or say to what extent the bank's capital should be allowed to be so invested, as after all, the commercial experience of the directors, aided by the local knowledge of careful agents, and thoroughly supervised (through the weekly and daily accounts received) by an able secretary and staff at head office must be their own guides. In exchange a considerable business is also done, that is, locally, foreign exchange transactions being prohibited. In exchange operations for the half-year ending 30th June 1869, the following branches take the lead :—Cochin, Tuticorin, Calicut and Coconada, followed by Negapatam, Guntoor, Berhampore, and Alleppy, while in the previous half-year Coconada took the lead, closely followed by Cochin, some little way after comes Calicut, Bimlipatam and Negapatam. In discounts the following branches did the leading business for the half-year ending 30th June :—Colombo, Cochin, Bangalore, Coconada. Negapatam followed by Trichinopoly, Alleppy, Bellary, and Calicut, and in the previous half-year the leaders are Colombo, Cochin, and Bangalore, followed by Calicut and Cocanada.

The following is the order in which the several branches stand, according to the amount of net profit, made by each :—Colombo, Cochin, Calicut, Cocanadas Bangalore, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Alleppy, Bellary, Bimlipatam, Trichinopoly, Ooty, Berhampore, Guntour and Kandy.

The liabilities at head office payable on demand amount to 111,05,314-4-1½ to meet which there is the cash balance of 56,35,452-4-6½, or considerably in excess of the amount usually considered as necessary to be provided in actual cash by bankers, which is one-fourth, or say in the present case 27,76,328-9-0. The dividend received by the Government on their 562½ shares, for the year ending 30th June 1869, amounts to Rs. 54,843-12-0.

His Excellency the Governor in Council considers the foregoing report submitted by the auditor of the accounts of the Madras Bank, appointed on behalf of Government, to be very satisfactory, and to justify the remark that the bank is in a sound and flourishing condition. It is observed that of the branch banks seven have still to be examined. The Accountant General will make arrangements for completing, as soon as possible, the audit of the accounts of these banks.

Epigrams live, while their authors are forgotten. Who wrote this ?—

"'Tis strange that kind Nature most wisely has planned
That names should with calling agree :
There's a Twining the teaman who lives in the Strand,
Would be wining (whining) for want of his T.

Or this ?—

Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast,
To soften rocks, to bend the knotted oak,
And tear up gooseberry bushes by the roots !

Or this ?—

You ask me how I do ; and answers you I won't ;
But a question I'll ask you—Now tell me how you don't ?

And yet I suppose we are all of us familiar with these and scores of similarly familiar rhymes.—*Once a Week.*

A Flag of Distress for all Nations.—The *Militär-Wochenblatt* contains an essay by Dr. Steinberg, physician of the Prussian Admiralty, on an international signal of distress. This, as our readers will remember, was one of the subjects on which the societies for the aid of the sick and wounded in war deliberated during their Congress at Berlin. The conclusion of the article is as follows :—"In order to prevent misunderstandings it is considered advisable, in the interest of the numerous classes who have chosen a life at sea as their calling, to appoint a signal of distress for all occasions, both in peace and war. It is recommended that a dark yellow flag with a red cross be introduced for this purpose, and that all civilized states be requested to acknowledge it."

VESSELS FITTING FOR COOLY-TRANSPORT.

A number of vessels are now fitting in the port for the transport of coolies, to different British Colonies. We give below their names and the number of emigrants each ship will carry.

Sophia Joakim	...	...	...	389½
Beaumaris Castle...	...	...	...	418
Varuna	...	...	...	425½
Shand	...	...	...	387
Media	...	...	...	415
St. Kilda	...	...	...	356
Devonshire	...	...	...	293
Wiltshire	...	...	...	516

This gives 3,200 emigrants. The statute allowance of space for each emigrant is 12 square feet. So that it is easy to see that the vessels taken up for this work are some of the finest in the harbour.

Besides the vessels above given the Forfarshire has also been taken up, but the number of emigrants she will take has not yet been fixed upon. The Wiltshire goes to Trinidad, and of the others the Sophia Joakim, the Devonshire, and the St. Kilda go to Demerara.—*Englishman.*

THE EDWIN FOX.

The Acting Master Attendant, Madras, stated on the 21st ultimo, for the information of Government, "that a report has been received from the Master Attendant of Masulipatam of the barque Edwin Fox which vessel left this on the afternoon of the 10th instant for the abovementioned port to discharge a consignment of Government malt liquor, having grounded off False Point Divi at about 2 A.M. on Thursday, the 12th instant, and that she was got off again at noon on the 15th. In order to lighten the ship 446 hogsheads of Government malt liquor are stated to have been thrown overboard, and the Master Attendant of Masulipatam anticipating that at this season of the year the entire number should reach shore, so lost no time in making application to the Collector of the district for direction of the heads of villages near the coast round False Point to render all aid in their power towards saving the said property. The commander of the Edwin Fox reports the ship to be uninjured as she grounded on a very soft mud bank. Under existing arrangements for supply of malt liquor, whereby delivery from contractors is taken in England and freight out to India provided by the Secretary of State, all losses such as are herein referred to must fall upon Government. The agents of the Edwin Fox at Madras inform me that she will return to this port after partly loading at Cocanada, so, if deemed necessary by Government, an inquiry into her grounding can be held after arrival here. The Government consider that an inquiry should be held regarding the grounding of the Edwin Fox. The magistrate of the district will report at an early date whether any, and what, success has attended his arrangements for recovering the casks of malt liquor thrown overboard.—*Madras Mail.*

THE EASTERN FRONTIER.

(Englishman.)

If the rumour mentioned by the *Dacca News* is correct, the Government, instead of waging war with the Lushais, will have but to regulate the terms on which relations with the tribes are in future to be kept up. It is said Vonpilall has sent messengers to sue for peace. But there was some months ago a rumour of another kind, that this chief had been so seriously wounded at a fight within the Munnipore boundary, that he had only returned to his own village to die. It may be that his mother or sister has sent in envoys to complete the good understanding, the foundations of which were laid by Mr. Edgar, and if so, peace can only be thoroughly secured by the adhesion of Sookpilall and Lalpilall to whatever arrangements Vonpilall's tribe may make with the Cachar authorities. Then again, the savages, as they are called, must be bound over to keep the peace towards both Munnipore and Tipperah The question of peace is, therefore, not quite so easy a matter as some have imagined. We do not altogether credit the report of the arrival of messengers from the Lushais. In the first place, the season is against them, and in the second, it is uncertain whether the Chief, who is represented as so pacifically inclined, is alive or dead.

We trust the Government will not allow the Lushai question to drop. Its importance to the flourishing districts of Sylhet and Cachar cannot be over-rated. If neglected, the planters will have to take measures for their own defence. The public have no desire to see on any of the Indian frontiers that war with the tribes of the wilderness which casts such a gloom on the history of the frontier states of America. The Lushai question is not a question of making peace, but of preserving the frontier from the raids of a tribe that knows its own weakness as little as it does our strength. That the Government will not institute another Lushai expedition may be accepted as an established fact. It has allowed the season to pass without showing signs of activity, and it is now too late to make an expedition of any real and permanent effect.

The Government, having determined to do nothing, its policy becomes a question of some interest. It cannot seriously mean that an addition of a few more policemen to the police on this frontier is all that is required. A policy with such a result is no policy at all. It fails to touch the matters at issue; it provides no guarantee of any sort for the future; and it has a tendency to create in the Lushai mind an impression that the Government is afraid of them. What is wanting is a Lushai agent, but this, it seems, the Government are not willing to allow. The public will watch the progress of this question with considerable jealousy, more especially as its frontier policy has always been a weak point with the Government of Bengal.

ENGINEERS' COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the "Englishman."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day's date you reprint an order from the Government of India in the Public Works Department, which is most grossly insulting, not only to the unfortunate Government servants in that department, but to the whole profession of Civil Engineers.

Any department which could pen and publish so gross a libel on no better authority than "the Governor-General is given to understand," would probably, and consistently, be deaf to any individual remonstrance; it is therefore that I would beg your aid by the pressure of public opinion to force the Government to retract so foul a calumny.

It may possibly be that among the many Civil Engineers who have taken service under Government some one black sheep may have been guilty of the dishonesty of taking bribes or "commission" as it is euphemistically termed, from contractors, and in defence may, relying on the ignorance of his employers, have pleaded that such was the custom of the engineering profession in England; but would that be a sufficient excuse for at once and without enquiry branding a whole profession, and that the one to which of all others India is most indebted, with infamy?

Should not rather the natural course of a high-minded official, one as sensitive to the just feelings of others as of himself, have been to have applied, if ignorant, first to the heads of the profession in this country to learn whether there was any foundation for the defence, or whether it was the mere impudent assertion of a detected cheat.

For myself I am but an humble member of that profession to which the world, and especially this generation, owes so much, but I can state without hesitation or reserve of any kind, that among the respectable members of the profession, to take commission from a contractor on the giving out of a contract, or on materials being ordered, or inspected, would be regarded as rather worse than ordinary embezzlement and as a case purely for the old Bailey.

That there have been and may be Civil Engineers who have done and do such things, may be true, as it is also true that there have been in all times men who disgraced their professions, whether the Church, the Bar, or the Senate, but to state that such conduct is the recognised practice of Civil Engineers employed by public companies and otherwise in England, is to utter a foul and calumnious libel.

Entreating your aid to arouse the attention of the public who are no less interested than the profession in this question, I am not yet ashamed to sign myself

9th September. Civil Engineer.

France has lately been carrying off the honours in *vermicelleria*, an art which it was at one time supposed could not flourish out of Italy. Genoa, however, still does much to sustain the ancient credit of the country. Throughout the Liguria there are 134 vermicelli-making establishments, and the shipments, to America and the Levant, continue on a large scale. In maccaroni, Italy is still unapproached, Palermo, Catania, Chieti, and Naples furnishing the article in abundance, and of excellent quality, but inferior to that of Apulia, the flour of which admits more readily of expension without the slightest deterioration of its quality. The rice of Italy, extensively grown at Pavia, Cremona, Novara, Milan, Ravenna, Bologna, and Ferrara contains 10 per cent. of gluten. The best is that of Bologna, which is of superior whiteness and brilliancy. The chesnut flour of Sienna and Lucca is the best in Italy. It contains 7½ per cent. of gluten, besides a certain proportion of rich fatty matter. As to general produce, the grain grown in the Val di Chiana, between Arezzo and Sienna, as well as that of the Capitanata, Pisa, and Cagliari, in the island of Sardinia, is known to be peculiarly rich in gluten. Sea biscuits are extensively shipped from the great seaport towns of Italy, and, as we all know, from England, France, Holland, and other maritime countries of Europe. The American ovens, however, are at this moment sending forth a biscuit superior to them all. The explanation is not clear, but the fact is beyond question.—*Globe.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

The mandamus applied for in the case of Clarke *vs.* the Agra Bank to Mr. Fagan, to send up certain points raised by the attorney for the bank for the opinion of the High Court, was granted on Thursday by Mr. Justice Phear.—*Englishman*, Sept. 11.

The establishment of a khedda for the capture of elephants in the Cuttack tributary mehals, during the forthcoming hunting season, has been sanctioned. The khedda will be under Lieutenant Johnston, Special Assistant, Keonjhur.—*Ibid.*

As Assistant Collectors in the North-Western Provinces are supposed to enter upon their duties immediately on their arrival in India, the Board of Revenue have decided that, in future, the time during which an assistant must hold charge of a treasury in those provinces, shall be extended from two to three years.—*Ibid.*

The rain-fall (at Calcutta) during the past week of September was something less than one inch—0·96—against a fall of 2·27 inches during the corresponding period of last year. But then last year the rainy season was an exceptionally heavy one. From 1st January to 7th September of the current year 51·63 inches of rain fell against 53·91 inches, the average of the previous fifteen years. Up to the 7th September therefore the rain-fall was 2·28 inches below the average. Since the 7th instant, the rains have been very heavy, sufficient probably to make the fall up to the average. The fall has been throughout the season somewhat irregular, the rains of 1869 resembling in this respect the wet season of 1866. The register would have been very much below the average, were it not for the very heavy falls which marked the cyclones of 16th May and 9th June. Even with these the fall has scarcely equalled the average, and we are thus enabled to see how very narrowly the country has escaped a catastrophe like that which overtook it in 1866.—*Ibid.*

A private of the 102nd Regiment was arrested a few days ago, on the serious and unusual charge of stabbing a comrade soldier with his bayonet. The wound has not proved fatal, but the man is likely to remain under surgical treatment for some time.—*Lucknow Times*, Sept. 11.

We are glad to learn that cholera has decreased considerably in the district of Saugor; and that the rains have been very propititious. There is comparatively very little distress, also, in that part of the country.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*, Sept. 11.

We regret to hear from Nowgong that a soldier belonging to the detachment of the 2-12th Regiment quartered at that station has shot a comrade.—*Ibid.*

Jubbulpore has had a good fall of rain during the present week. Fever is very prevalent just now especially in the European lines.—*Ibid.*

Rain-fall for the week ending Saturday morning, the 11th September, 1869 .....Inches 8—81
Total fall from 16th June 1869 up to date ..... „ 50—73
—*Ibid.*

The Chief Commissioner has issued orders for the removal of the half finished military church building, as Major Pollard, who examined it after the portion of the aisle crushed in, condemned the rest of the building as quite unsafe. As the removal of the materials piecemeal will cost more money than they are worth, and as it is not considered safe to pull down the tower —already 70 feet high in that way, it is in contemplation to blow up the whole edifice with gunpowder as being the quickest and cheapest method. Some Rs 10,000 will be lost to the public in this work. We cannot forget that two years ago over Rs. 10,000 were laid out on the Jubbulpore Exhibition building, which was used for a week and then pulled down. The two cases are not quite analogous; but they both help us to realize how cheap public money is.—*Ibid.*

An European district court-martial was held at Agra on Tuesday, 31st August, presided over by Major Orpen, H. M.'s 77th Regiment. Corporal William Allwright, R. A., Sergeant on the Unattached List officiating Sub-Conductor on the Ordnance Commissariat Department, was arraigned for. 1st.—Having on the 22nd July last left his duty in the Agra Magazine without leave. 2nd.—For having on the same day been drunk in his quarters when visited officially by Conductors Bleazby and Sully. The court found the prisoner guilty on both counts and sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks. The Brigadier General, in confirming the sentence, pointed out some slight irregularities in the proceedings of the court, which will serve for guidance in the conduct of subsequent proceedings. —*Delhi Gazette.*

Major Prior, Controller of Accounts, Public Works Department, contemplates applying for furlough to Europe in the early part of next year.—*Central India Times*, Sept. 11.

Colonel Haig has been appointd Chief Engineer of these Provinces, vice Major Pollard.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Horace Bell, Executive Engineer, Khundwa, intends resigning the Public Works Department and taking service under a railway company.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Brereton, Chief Engineer G. I. P. Railway, has issued invitations for a ball and supper at Bhossawul, next month. Mr. Brereton will provide a special train for his guests from Nagpore and intermediate stations. —*Ibid.*

The Public Works officers of Nagpore and Kamptee intend to entertain Major Pollard, Chief Engineer, at a farewell dinner by an early date, previous to his departure for the Punjab, to which province he has been transferred.—*Ibid.*

The change of climate resorted to by Captain Bedford, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, P. W. D., has not proved as beneficial as it was expected to have been, and that he very likely will be compelled to take furlough to Europe.—*Ibid.*

Hankering after public money seems to have become epidemic in these provinces within the last six months. Besides the defalcation, in the district treasury at Nagpore, alluded to in our last issue, we have heard of one in the Nimar treasury, one in the Jubbulpore Stamp Office, and one in the Forest Department.—*Ibid.*

We understand that the final programme for the new Station Court has been submitted for the orders of the Supreme Government. Colonel Magniac, as we notice before, has been selected recommended for the Chief Judgeship, but only with the rank of Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class. By this arrangement the gallant Colonel will be a considerable loser. For whereas he at present draws Rs. 1,750 salary, as a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd grade he will only receive 1,630.—*Ibid.*

Cholera has made its appearance among the men of one of the companies of H. M.'s 45th Regiment stationed in the Fort. Two cases have occurred one of them proving fatal. The company in which the disease has shown itself has been ordered away to Palaveram.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 9.

Government have decided, we hear on very good authority, in reducing the establishment of horses for cavalry in India. We do not see the utility of this as upon inquiry we find that the present complement is by no means too great. The new ideas of pruning and retrenchment may be carried too far, and care should be taken that the efficiency of our invincible cavalry should not be impaired.—*Bangalore Herald.*

Before a jury at New Orleans, a woman who was on her trial adopted a line of defence which must have given infinite gratification to the married gentlemen present. She was accused of having thrown from her window a potful of boiling water on the head of a person passing underneath. The defence was simple, pithy, and unwavering. She adhered to it throughout with immutable consistency. She limited her defence to the reiterated assertion that she poured the boiling water out of the window because she thought the person passing below was—"Only her husband !"

The unseemly exhibition which took place at Dunmow has more than justified our remarks in deprecating a revival of the absurd custom. We confess, however, we were unprepared for the appearance on the scene of Brooks, the "Judge and Jury" Baron. The nature of the proceedings may be easily guessed from the fact that Mr. Brooks was pitted in his own unapproachable vein against another performer in the farce, who must have rehearsed his part, we should imagine, under the direction of the Leicester-square bench. A gentleman, whose name is kept a secret, is said to have expressed his readiness to bequeath a sum sufficient to procure an annual presentation of the flitch. He must either be a person of very eccentric tastes, or of that practically eccentric mind which belongs to theatrical speculators. We doubt, however, if the Dunmow people will receive the gift from any hands, when it is likely to include a circuit visitation from a man who seems to have a license for his tongue of a most unusual character. Monday's proceedings have affixed an indelible stamp to this so-called celebration, and the respectable inhabitants of Dunmow will not, we suspect, be troubled with another.—*Daily News*, August 18.

THE CALCUTTA DIVORCE CASE.

Gordon *vs.* Gordon and DeSarun.

The hearing of this case was resumed before Mr. Justice Phear on September 7, and continued on the following day.

Mr. Graham and Mr. Piffard for the petitioner.
Mr. Hyde and Mr. Datta for the respondent.
As before the co-respondent was unrepresented.
The case for the petitioner, being closed,

Mr. Hyde addressed the court for the respondent, who, he said, was a most unfortunate and ill-treated woman, who had been for a series of years subjected to such brutality, such deliberate and cold-blooded cruelty, as could scarcely be paralleled in legal annals, and which were of themselves sufficient to drive any woman to desperation. He did not come before His Lordship with a lie in his mouth to deny the adultery alleged against his client, but he came to plead that great cruelties had been perpetrated upon the unfortunate woman—cruelties not perpetrated once or twice, but which extended over a period of twelve years. He (the learned counsel) would prove by the examination of the respondent that his client, in consequence of having been subjected to such treatment, was the offended instead of the offender, and had every reasonable right to come into court and ask for a judicial separation, with such alimony as befitted her condition, in consequence of the barbarous treatment she had experienced at the hands of her husband. It was no bar, Mr. Hyde contended, to the granting of a judicial separation between husband and wife on the ground of cruelty that adultery had been committed, and if His Lordship would be guided by precedents in English law, he would refer him to Broom's Law of Divorce, page 105, and to two cases *Hall* vs. *Hall*, *Cozedge* vs. *Cozedge*, and if His Lordship agreed with him he could not but doubt that his client would have the assistance of the court in receiving a judicial separation and a suitable alimony. In the course of his address Mr. Hyde said he would prove that at Umballa, the petitioner, the mild-spoken, the soft-writing, with a manliness for which he could never be sufficiently praised, first assaulted the respondent's sister, a young lady some sixteen or seventeen years of age, and then carrying his manliness further still he seized a hunting whip and belaboured his wife !—on the principle, the learned counsel supposed, contained in the old doggrel—

"A woman, a dog, and a chesnut tree,
"The more they are beaten, the better they be;"

and which principle, the petitioner had shown during the whole of his married life, was one he thoroughly recognised and eminently acted up to. With what effect the present case would show. It had been the wish of the petitioner, charitably enough expressed, he must say, towards the victim of his barbarous cruelty, that she should betake herself to a refuge for unfortunate females. Her misfortune consisted in having fallen into the petitioner's clutches, and it would perhaps be some benefit to society, and certainly to Captain Gordon, if he betook himself to an asylum for fallen and degraded men.

Mrs. Eleanor Clark Gordon, having been sworn, deposed that she was more then fifteen when she was married, which was in June 1856. Remembers going up with her husband to Monghyr on board the Kalee. Had only had one child then. About a month after the birth of her child her husband was very unkind to her. He wanted to take her sister up-country with him when witness was very unwell, and because her mother would not allow her, her husband got very angry with her, and said she was preventing her mother from allowing her to go. He kicked witness from her bed on to the floor of the cabin. Was there for a few minutes. Got up and went to bed. Begged him not to be unkind, but her husband abused her in names of which she would not like to make use. Called her much worse than a cat—the worst of languages going. Remembers being at Umballa. Were sitting at breakfast there, and her sister had some kind of argument with her husband. Captain Gordon got up and gave her a slap on the face. She was then about 18 or 19 years of age. She was stunned by the blow, and Mr. James Wood took her into his wife's room. Meantime her husband got hold of witness and beat her; first slapped her, then dragged her into the first hall, where he found Mr. Wood's hunting whip on a shelf. He took it and beat her with it across her chest. Gave her about half a dozen cuts with it. They left a mark. After that dragged her into the bed-room, threw her down, and began to kick her. Witness's mother went into Mr. James Wood's room to ask him to come and save her. Mrs. Wood came and pulled her husband out by the arm, and took him away to Delhi then and there. Made use of the same kind of language as he used at Monghyr, but does not remember the expressions. Did not attempt on that occasion to beat her husband. ("I attempt to beat him! not I indeed!" was the witness's answer.) Remembers a dinner at Captain Fox's in Calcutta, at night left with Captain Fox as Captain Gordon was too drunk, and could not see her home. Captain Fox was married and living with his wife. About 3 in the morning Captain Gordon broke open the gate and came inside and began to abuse her, threatening to break her head. Then witness's grandmother, Mrs. Clark, who was living in the house, told her to go into her room for fear Captain Gordon would beat her, as he was getting very boisterous. Went and remained there till 6 in the morning. During that time her husband was very boisterous and begged her grandmother to send her out as he wanted to break her head. Afterwards witness went to her brother for fear. That day sent for Mr. Handley, as she wished a legal separation, as her husband was so unkind to her she could not live with him. Subsequently witness was reconciled to her husband through the intervention of her friends, and she went a trip to Allahabad. Went on board the steamer Punjab at Garden Reach. Went on board the flat Puttialla. Her husband was the master of the flat. There was an argument about the house-rent with a Mr. Grant, and because she interfered and tried to pacify both parties, her husband was angry with her. He kept on abusing and threatening her until dinner-time, when he threw a fork at her, which narrowly escaped her through her moving her head, and the fork stuck in the dish. Abused her for an hour after dinner. He was signing bills of lading. Went to ask him some questions when he gave her a severe blow on the head and knocked her down. She was picked up by Captain Fox. They had words, and Fox called Gordon a coward. Was ordered away on shore next morning by Captain Williamson. All the children and the mother were ordered ashore at the same time. Afterwards became reconciled at the intercession of all her relations. Went another trip then as far as Allahabad. Her husband was always grumbling and having something unkind to say to her. Did not remember whether she was struck on that voyage. On her return thinks she was living with her mother. Was living with her husband in 1864. In Dhur, in 1865, he came home one night very drunk about midnight, and threw a book at her face. It was a novel. He gave no reason for doing this. Witness was afraid of getting another blow and went and lay down on the bed. He came into the room and ordered her to sleep on the bare floor. *He* slept on the bed. He used very bad expressions on that occasion. He went away a few days after in the steamer. Only an old ayah and Captain Gordon were in the house at the time. Shortly after that removed to Eliott's Road. Witness was confined of her fifth child there. He is 4 years old. Ten days after the child's birth, her husband arrived from up-country, and about ten days after that he came home drunk about half past 8 at night. When he came home he said he had drank a little too much, and asked her mother for something to eat, and also to carve a duck which had been roasted for him. Called out to witness and asked why she could not do it. Told him she was too weak and did not know how to carve. That was the fact. He got up and gave her a severe blow on the head with his clenched fist. Fell against a chair, and smashed her earring. While lying there her mother went to pull her up. He caught her by the arm and gave her a shove out of the hall. While he was beating her her sister pulled her away into her bed-room. He followed and beat her again. He said "I shall take this infant, and smash it against the wall." Dragged her to the verandah, beat her most unmercifully with his clenched fist, and kicked her. Her sister screamed as she was afraid of injury. Then he beat her for screaming. Took the children and went to take shelter at Captain Butterwick's, almost next door, only a gate between. That was about midnight. Her mother, sister and children went with her. Remained there all night, till next morning. Felt very ill from the violent treatment, and Dr. Woodford was sent for. Was laid up for 6 or 7 days after. Her husband a few days after, just as she had recovered, turned her mother and sister out of the house. Went up-country. Wrote witness a letter abusing her, calling her bad names. She was advised to go to her attorneys, Messrs. Rogers and Remfry. First called on them and told them her troubles, and asked them to get a legal separation. Saw the letter which the gentlemen wrote. This was in 1866 in April. Became reconciled to her husband again. Afterwards he took the pledge and keep free from drinking. The pledge was taken shortly after the reconciliation took place. His conduct was not so bad after that. Has the letters E., F. and G. and identifies them. When they were written, he was keeping the pledge. After these letters were written went up to Allahabad with him in the steamer Punjab. On the passage her husband was always saying something disagreeable. Finding that she was in a delicate state he was angry with her, and asked her to procure abortion. Captain Gordon's cousin came to spend the day on board and he wanted witness to take her to see the Jumna Bridge. Wanted him to accompany them as she did not think it right to go alone. He refused and said he had work to do. They went by themselves. On their return found him talking to the Grey family. Witness reproached him, and said you can sit down here and talk to other people, and can't accompany us. He got angry, used bad language, and said witness was a jealous woman. Grumbled till tiffin time, and ordered her to the cabin. Went, and was sitting crying in the cabin. He came in, took off his slippers, and struck her on the head, saying if she did not remain quiet he would give her more than she had bargained for. The cousin came into the room and endeavoured to pacify him. He told her he had no love for her or any feeling, and but for the sake of his children would have turned her out long ago. Half an hour after went to see his cousin home. Next morning told witness that she must not go out of the cabin without his leave. Remained there until just about leaving Allahabad, when he told her she might go out if she liked. Four or five days she remained in the cabin. The doors were open, because the children were running in and out. Subsequently went to Chandernagore to be confined of her sixth child. Then gave instructions to Messrs. Rogers and Remfry to write to her husband. The letter was dated 13th November 1867. That was in consequence of her husband's bad behaviour. He came home often very drunk. A few days after the letter was written Captain Gordon came up to Chandernagore. This was before Mr. Leslie's reply. Witness was in the house when Captain Gordon came. It was about 2 past 7 P.M. Did not see him but heard his voice in the verandah. He was asking her mother to open the door. Got frightened and left the house with the children. Went to the convent. Saw some lascars, four or five. Remained at the convent all night and went home next morning. Afterwards heard that Mr. Leslie had written, to which Messrs. Rogers and Remfry replied. Afterwards was reconciled to her husband at the intervention of her mother and sister, much against her inclination. It was about a fortnight after Mr. Rogers' reply that Captain Gordon came to Chandernagore and took her away with him on board the steamer. She went as far as Serajgunge. He was very cross all the time, and made her very uncomfortable. She remained at Chandernagore where she was attended by a medical man, Raj Chunder Dutt. On her husband coming to Chandernagore he said, "What's the matter with you now?" The doctor said she was very ill. He said he wanted to take her to Serajgunge in two days, and that if the doctor did not cure her, he would make her bear the consequences. He kept bothering all night but eventually went away without her. He had got as far as Koosli-tea when witnesses' mother telegraphed to him to come down and see her, as she was dangerously ill. When he came down he said, "I thought you would have been in your coffin by this time. You have got seven lives like a cat." He abused her, and went away. Immediately after her recovery he came again to Chandernagore. He was drunk. It was in the evening about half past 5. He spoke to witness and said this trip she must go with him, whether or no; but she told him that the doctor had told her she was not to go in a conveyance of any kind. He commenced to abuse her and insisted on her going with him. About an hour after he went out with a friend. He returned, bringing with him four bottles of different kinds of liquor, and sat at the table drinking. He began to abuse witness, and threatened to take her life. He took two or three chairs and glasses and dashed them down and smashed them to pieces. This gentleman friend tried to take him home with him to his own house, and he managed to get him out of the house for about half an hour. Witness, her mother and sister, and two or three gentlemen who were living opposite the house, were standing at the gate. When witness saw Captain Gordon come out of the gentleman's house she got frightened, ran in, and had the gate padlocked. He came, shook the gate and tried to open it. Witness's mother said she would not open the gate until he behaved himself. Then he tried to climb the gate, when witness screamed. He commenced abusing her from the gate. Called on the police, who were right opposite the gate. They came, saw her husband endeavouring to scale the gate, and took him to the lock-up. Afterwards, about half past 11 o'clock, they went to the house of Mr. Moffat, because they were afraid that Gordon would bribe the policeman and get away. Remained there for a day and night. Gordon came to Mr. Moffat's house on a pretence of making friends with witness, but he was abusing her. He was drunk. A reconciliation was afterwards effected. Captain Gordon wrote to her. Has lost the letter. This happened after Mr. Leslie's letter and Mr. Rogers' reply. About a month after, her mother took a smaller house. Just before her husband was put in the lock-up he returned home drunk and abused her. She took her children and took refuge in the house of Mr. Byas, where she remained one night. The reason for her mother taking a smaller house was that Captain Gordon should not come and live there. She wrote a letter to her husband on the 1st April 1868 and posted it herself. It was addressed to the office in Calcutta. Had not previously posted letters addressed to the office, but heard that he was coming to Calcutta shortly, and for safety addressed it to the office. That letter was sent on the 1st April. The letter dated 4th April, shown her, is in the handwriting of her husband. It was read, as was also the letter of the 1st to which it was an answer. After that letter again became reconciled to Captain Gordon because he came himself. He came about 3 o'clock in the morning, when they were all fast asleep. He brought three or four servants with him who called out to open the gate. The ayah told them she could not open the gate at that hour. Captain Gordon scaled the gate. He burst open the room door, and said "What is the matter with you, why are you leaving me, for God's sake forgive me," and begged and prayed so hard that she at last became reconciled with him. Again she went to Serajgunge with the children. He was pretty quiet on that trip, and the steamer came to Mullick's Ghat on the 19th May. The steamer's name was the Nepaul. He grumbled about little things. He always kept the cash, and she was obliged to borrow money from the servants, and then to ask him, and when she could no longer stand it, she asked him one evening to allow her Rs. 10 a month for pocket money. He said "You are only to get rupees. I shall take care not to let you have any." She said she would not beg for every piece, and if she had to beg she would rather go and ask her friends than him. He said "You can do so. If you beg of your friends you must give them something in return." She did not understand and asked him what he meant. He said what he meant. To this she rejoined that if he as her husband showed her the path of wickedness she did not care what became of her. She said that would not break his heart. Then he was talking of a letter either from her mother or sister, he got angry and abused her in the language of the letter of the 1st December and gave her a kick on the thigh. This was about the 18th of May. Was taken ill at midnight with fever and ague. Next morning could not get up. He came into the cabin, grumbled and asked why she did not get up and dress. Told him she was too ill. The pain was so bad she could not get up. He said she was pretending, and that he would not send for a doctor on her account but would take her to the Medical College or General Hospital to live and die there. Went to the Medical College. There was no room, and she was brought back. Next morning he took her to the General Hospital at ½ past 9. She was left there without money, clothes or servant. Remained there the entire day starving. Had nothing to eat all day. Went away at ½ past 4 in the afternoon. Did not ask her husband for money, for he would never give her any. Went to the house of a lady friend, Mrs. Martin. Does not remember where she lived. She remained there until she saw her name in the *Exchange Gazette*. Her husband never gave her any money, but used to pay the establishment himself. The bills for medical advice at Chandernagore are not yet paid. Dr. Thomas and Raj Chunder Dutt were the medical men. Witness dictated the facts on which the answers to the petition were framed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Piffard—She is 30 years of age to-morrow. When the letter of the 24th December was written was living with her mother. Was at Howrah on Christmas Day. Mr. DeSarun was living in the same house with her. She had been out of Calcutta. She had been to Paris. She went by steamer with Mr. DeSarun. He paid her passage. Returned on the 3rd or 4th of November, and lived in Howrah until she went to Mr. Gregory Robinson, and she remained with her mother, returning to Howrah after a few days. Did not write the letter marked D. while she was with Mr. DeSarun. Will deliberately swear that she did not write the letter wherein it is said she "had not seen that wretch's face." Saw Mr. DeSarun first at Chandernagore *three years* ago. She was introduced to him at her mother's house. It was after her sister's baby was born. Her sister was not married then, and is not married now. Two months after her marriage she was introduced to a Mr. Beatson. Mr. Beatson used to visit the house, and believes he is the father of her sister's child. Remembers once her husband remonstrating with her as to permitting Beatson's visits. Does not know, because she was never told, that her husband thought her mother an improper person for

THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY OF COMMERCE.

THE following is an extract from the report of Mr. West, Secretary of Embassy at Paris, dated July 1, and just published by the Foreign-office :

"With regard to the import and export of cotton and woollen stuffs, and the general state of the trade, I give the following information, which is, I believe correct :

"In the five Eastern Departments there is capital invested in spinning machinery to the amount of £8,000,000. The trade employs 60,000 workmen, whose wages, it is calculated, are sufficient for the daily support of 150,000 people. Their labour is valued at £6,600,000. The printing fabrics in the same districts number 16, employing 10,000 workmen, who receive wages which support 25,000 persons. The annual value of the proceeds is calculated at £1,760,000. Half the produce of these two branches of industry is exported, and half is consumed in the country. Soon after the Treaty of Commerce with England came into force, the printing interest represented that their exports would be quadrupled if the free entry of foreign tissues, subject to re-exportation, were accorded. The Government accordingly granted their temporary admission free of duty. Now it must be remarked that it is this temporary admission of foreign tissues which was the subject of all the violent language against English competition, which was used by Protectionist Deputies in the debate of the 17th of April last. A measure which the trade, itself induced the Government to adopt for its benefit, is all at once denounced as the cause of its ruin, English competition is stigmatised as pillage, and the deputies of the Departments which so urgently pressed for it are those who now so loudly demand its abrogation. Whilst admitting that the temporary admission of foreign tissues was granted at the request of the native manufacturers, it is incidentally stated that the outbreak of the American war at that moment rendered all competition impossible. The sudden cessation of the supply of the raw material paralyzed the trade; but instead of fairly admitting this as one of the principal causes of the prevailing distress, it is sought to attribute it solely to the Treaty with England, and to a measure adopted at the suggestion of its opponents. It is further stated that the French market is inundated by Swiss tissues, which are produced at a lower price than French ones, and that the prices of Zurich regulate the French market. Notwithstanding, therefore, the outcry against the English Treaty as the sole cause of the existing distress, its opponents are forced to admit that there are other circumstances wholly unconnected with it which have mainly contributed to it. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce stated, during the debate on the temporary admission of foreign tissues, and in answer to the assertion that England having been deprived of the American market, had inundated France with its goods, that France was exporting to the value of £1,560,000 to England of these tissues, while England was exporting to France to the value only of £72,000. He concluded his speech in the following words, which I think it worth while to quote :—'I am not going to allude to the silk trade further than to state that we are exporting to England to the value of £17,040,000. But as regards cotton goods, I maintain that Manchester is right. The export of English goods is inferior to the export of French goods, to such an extent that we are asked to reduce our duties. We must not forget that the treaty of 1860 preserved a duty of 5 per cent. for our tissues, and in presence of this duty, England, which admits our tissues duty free, declare she cannot compete with us. When one goes into this question thoroughly, what results? French industry presents a power which is without a rival in Europe. What it lacks is commerce. When it is a question of creating commercial relations, our inferiority becomes apparent. Compare France and England as regards special commerce ('commerce special'). The European commerce of France is superior to that of England, while our commerce with America, the East, and even Africa, is inferior. It is not a question of colonies, for there are countries without colonies which possess a commerce with America three times as great as that of France. The conclusion, therefore, is that industrial France has nothing to fear, whilst commercial France, as far as distant commerce is concerned, is not in such a favourable position; and it is to this that we ought to turn our attention. It is necessary to give an impulse to the association of capital for commercial enterprise. A greater and more permanent good will result from such a patriotic course, than by augmenting actual difficulties which are of a temporary nature, and by spreading discouragement amongst the population." That these difficulties are of a temporary nature to a certain extent, is shown by the value of the import and export of cotton and silk goods during the first four months of the present year, as compared with the same period of 1868, as follows :—Value of Imports.—Cottons, 1869 £4,546,280 ; 1868, £4,692,640 ; silks, 1869, £4,927,240 ; 1868, £4,685,400. Value of Exports—Cottons, 1869, £856,920 ; 1868, £675,560 ; silks 1869, £6,855,200 ; 1868, £5,961,560. The export of cotton tissues therefore has increased in four months by £893,640, and these are the very same stuffs which, it was asserted, the towns of Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, and Dunkerque could no longer produce owing to English competition."

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

PROFESSOR STOKES' INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

THE British Association commenced its business at Exeter on August 18.

At 8 o'clock this evening, in the Victoria-hall, Dr. Hooker resigned the chair which he had held during the past year, and the new President, Professor Stokes, at once proceeded to deliver his address.

The Professor commenced his remarks with a few words in explanation of the objects for which the British Association was instituted. Having intimated that he should not attempt to give an account of the recent progress of science in general, but should select from those branches with which he was more familiar some examples of recent progress which would, he hoped, prove of pretty general interest, he proceeded to say :—Among the various branches of physical science, astronomy occupies in many respects a foremost rank. Newton's great discovery of universal gravitation raised it from the rank of a science of observation to that of one admitting of the most exact mathematical deduction ; and the investigation of the consequences of this law, and the explanation thereby of the lunar and planetary disturbances, have afforded a field for the exercise of the highest mathematical powers on the part of Newton and his successors. Gradually, the apparent anomalies, as they might have been deemed, in the motions of the heavenly bodies were shown to be necessary consequences of the one fundamental law ; and at last, as the result of calculations of enormous labour, tables were constructed enabling the places of those bodies at any given time to be determined years before hand with astonishing precision. A still more striking step was taken. When it had been shown by careful calculation that the apparent motion of the remotest of the planets known to belong to our system could not be wholly explained on the theory of gravitation, by taking account of the disturbing powers of the other known planets, Adams in our own country, and Le Verrier in France, boldly reversed the problem, and instead of determining the disturbing effect of a known planet, set themselves to inquire what must be the mass and orbit of an unknown planet which shall be capable of producing by its disturbing force the unexplained deviations in the position of Uranus from its calculated place. The result of these inquiries is too well known to require notice. The science of astronomy is indebted to that of optics for the principles which regulate the construction of those optical instruments which are so essential to the astronomer. It repaid its debt by furnishing to optics a result which it is important we should keep in view in considering the nature of light. It is to astronomy that we are indebted for the first proof we obtained of the finite velocity of light, and for the first numerical determination of that enormous velocity. Bradley, again, in the forty-four years later, to a second determination of that velocity in the remarkable phenomenon of aberration discovered by Bradley, a phenomenon presenting special points of interest in relation to the nature of light, and which has given rise to some discussion, extending even to the present day, so that the Astronomer Royal has not deemed it unworthy of investigation, laborious as he foresees the trial is likely to prove, to determine the constant of aberration by means of a telescope having its tube filled with water. If in respect of these phenomena optics received much aid from astronomy the latter science has been indebted to the former for information which could not otherwise have been obtained. The motions and the masses of the heavenly bodies are revealed to us more or less fully by astronomical observations; but we could not thus become acquainted with the chemical nature of these distant objects. Yet, by the application of the spectroscope to the scrutiny of the heavenly bodies, evidence has been obtained of the existence therein of various elements known to us by the chemical examination of the materials of which our own earth is composed, and not only so, but light is thrown on the state in which matter is there existing which, in the case of nebulæ especially, led to the formation of new ideas respecting their constitution, and the rectification of astronomical speculations previously entertained. Having noticed the fact that the present state of optical science was such as to furnish evidence of the strongest kind that light consists of a tremor or vibratory movement propagated in an elastic medium, filling the planetary and stellar spaces, a medium which fulfils for light an office similar to that of air for sound, the President drew attention to the splendid researches of Professor Kirchhoff, to whom is owing the inference, from an extension of Prevost's theory of exchanges, that a glowing medium which emits bright light of any particular refrangibility necessarily (at that temperature at least) acts as an absorbing medium, extinguishing light of the same refrangibility. In relation to radiant heat (from whence the transition to light is easy) Kirchhoff was, said Professor Stokes, preceded, though unconsciously, by our own countryman, Mr. Balfour Stewart, and the inference which Kirchhoff drew from Prevost's theory thus extended led him to make a careful comparison of the places of the dark lines of the solar spectrum with those of bright lines produced by the incandescent gas or vapour of known elements ; and the coincidencies were in many cases so remarkable as to establish almost to a certainty the existence of several of the known elements in the solar atmosphere, producing by their absorbing action the dark lines coinciding with the bright lines observed. Turning to another application of spectral anaylisis, the President referred to the subject of total solar eclipses, especially dwelling upon the results obtained by means of the equatorially-mounted telescope provided with a spectroscope procured by the Royal Society for the purpose of observing the eclipse of August 17th last year. Shortly before the conclusion of the meeting of the Association at Norwich last year, the first results of the observations were made known to the meeting through the agency of the electric telegraph. In a telegram sent by M. Janssen to the President of the Royal Society, it was announced that the spectrum of the prominences was very remarkable, showing bright lines, while that of the corona showed none. Brief as the message necessarily was, one point was settled. The prominences could not be clouds in the strict sense of the term, shining either by virtue of their own heat, or by light reflected from below. They must consist of incandescent matter in the gaseous form. But valuable as these observations were, it is obvious that we should have had long to wait before we could have become acquainted with the usual behaviour of these objects, and their possible relation to changes which may be going on at the surface of the sun, if we had been dependent on the rare and brief phenomenon of a total solar eclipse for gathering information respecting them. But how, the question might be asked, shall we ever be able so to subdue the overpowering glare of our great luminary, and the dazzling illumination which it produces in our atmosphere when we look nearly in its direction, as to perceive objects which are comparatively so faint? Here, again, the science of optics comes in aid of astronomy. Preparation for observations had long been in progress in the hands of our countrymen, Mr. Lockyer. His first attempts were unsuccessful : but undismayed by failure, he ordered the construction of a new spectroscope of superior power, in which he was aided by a grant from the sum placed annually by Parliament at the disposal of the Royal Society for scientific purposes. On the 20th of October last year, in examining the space immediately surrounding the edge of the solar disc, he obtained evidence, by the occurrence of a bright line in the spectrum, that his slit was on the image of one of those prominences the nature of which had so long been an enigma. It further appeared from an observation made on November 5th that the prominences were merely elevated portions of an extensive luminous stratum of the same general character, which, now that the necessity of the interposition of the moon was dispensed with, could be traced completely round the sun. Notices of this discovery were received from the authority by the Royal Society on October 21 and November 3, and the former was almost immediately published in No. 103 of the Proceedings. Three months shortly afterwards followed by a fuller paper on the same subject. Meanwhile the same thing had been independently observed in another part of the world. After having observed the remarkable spectrum of the prominences during the total eclipse, it occurred to Mr. Janssen that the same method might allow the prominences to be detected at any time ; and on trial he succeeded in thus testing them the very day after the eclipse. To show the willingness of Government, when practicable, to carry out the suggestions of the Association, the President pointed out that at the Cambridge meeting of the Association in 1862, a committee was appointed for the purpose of investigating the application of gun-cotton to warlike purposes. At the Newcastle meeting, in the following year, this committee presented its report, and a resolution was passed, recommending the appointment of a Royal Commission. This recommendation was adopted, and in 1864 a Commission was appointed, which was requested to report on the application of gun-cotton to civil as well as to naval and military purposes. The committee gave in its report last year, and that report, together with a more recent return relative to the application of gun-cotton to mining and quarrying operations, has just been pointed for the House of Commons. A substance of such comparatively recent introduction (the Professor proceeded) cannot be fairly compared with an explosive in the use of which we have the experience of centuries. Yet, even with our present experience, there are some purposes to which gun-cotton can be advantageously applied, gunpowder, while its manufacture and storage can be effected with comparative safety, since it is in a wet state during the process of manufacture, and is not at all injured by being kept permanently in water, but merely requires to be dried for use. Even should it be required to store it in the dry state, it is doubtful whether, with the precautions indicated by the chemical investigations of Mr. Abel, any greater risk is incurred than in the case of gunpowder. In the blasting of hard rocks it is found to be highly efficient, while the remarkable results recently obtained by Mr. Abel leave no doubt of its value for explosions, such as are frequently required in warfare. General Hay speaks highly of the promise of its value for small arms ; but many more experiments are required, especially as a change in the arm and mode of ignition require a change in the construction of the cartridge. In the meantime, the due control of the rapidity of combustion of the substance is a matter of greater difficulty ; and though considerable progress has been made, much remains to be done before the three conditions, of safety to the gun high velocity of projection, and uniformity of result, are satisfactorily combined. By the kindness of Dr. Carpenter I am enabled to mention to you the latest results obtained in an expedition which could not have been undertaken without the aid of Government, an aid which was freely given. Last year Dr. Carpenter and Professor Wyville Thomson represented to the President and Council of the Royal Society the great importance to Zoology and Palæontology of obtaining soundings from great depths in the ocean, and suggested to them to use their influence with the Admiralty to induce them to place a gunboat, or other suitable vessel, at the disposal of those gentlemen, and any other naturalists who might be willing to accompany them, for the purpose of carrying on a systematic course of deep sea dredging for a month or six weeks. This application was forwarded to the Admiralty with the warm support of the President and Council, and was readily acceded to. The operations were a good deal impeded by rough weather, but nevertheless important results were obtained. Dredging was successfully accomplished at a depth of 650 fathoms ; and the existence was established of a varied and abundant submarine Fauna at depths which had generally been supposed to be either azoic, or occupied by animals of a very low type ; and the character of the Fauna and of the mud brought up was such as to point to a chalk formation actually going on. It seemed desirable to carry the soundings to still greater depths, and to examine more fully the changes of temperature which had been met with in the descent. Another application was accordingly made to the Admiralty in the present year, and was no less readily acceded to than the former had been ; and a larger vessel than that used last year is now on her cruise. I am informed by Dr. Carpenter that dredging has been successfully carried down to more than 2,000 fathoms (nearly the height of Mont Blanc), and that animal life has been found even at that depth in considerable variety, though its amount and kind are obviously influenced by the reduction of temperature to Arctic coldness. A very careful series of temperature soundings has been taken, showing, on the same spot, a continuous descent of temperature with the depth, at first more rapid, afterwards pretty uniform. Thermometers protected from pressure by a plan described by Dr. Miller were found to maintain their character at the great depths reached, the difference between them and the best ordinary thermometers used in the same sounding being exactly conformable to the the pressure corresponding with each depth, as determined by the experiments previously made in smaller depths. All the observations hitherto made go to confirm the idea of a general interchange of polar and equatorial water, the former occupying the lowest depths, the latter forming a superficial stratum of 700 or 800 fathoms. The analyses of the water brought up indicate a large proportion of carbonic acid in the gases of the deep waters, and a general diffusion of organic matter. I must turn for a few moments to another application recently made to Government, which has not been successful. The application I have in view was made not by the British Association or other scientific societies in their corporate capacity, but by a body composed of the presidents of the British Association and of the Royal and other leading scientific societies ; its object was, not the promotion of science directly, but the recognition of pre-eminent merit. In the history of science few names, indeed, hold so prominent a place as that of Faraday. The perfect novelty of principle and the recondite nature of many of his great discoveries are such as to bear the impress of genius of the highest order, and to form an epoch in the advance of science ; and while his scientific labours exited the admiration of men of science throughout the world, his singularly genial disposition and modest unassuming character won for him the love of those who had the happiness of numbering him among their personal friends. At a meeting of the presidents of the scientific societies to which I have alluded it was resolved to erect a marble statue in memory of Faraday. He was a man of whom England may well be proud, and it was thought that it would be a graceful recognition of his merits if the monument were erected at the public expense. The proposal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, did not think it right that the recognition of scientific merit, however eminent, should fall on the taxation of the country though even in a pecuniary point of view the country has received so much benefit from the labours of scientific men. The carrying out of the resolution being thus left to private exertion, a public meeting, presided over by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, was held in the Royal Institution—an establishment which has the honour of being identified with Faraday's name during the greater part of his meeting a committee was formed to carry out the object, and a subscription list commenced. By permission of the secretaries of this Association an office has been opened in the reception-room, where those members of the Association who may be desirous of taking part in the movement will have every facility afforded them. In chemistry, I do not believe that any great step has been made within the last year ; but perhaps there is no science in which an earnest worker is so sure of being rewarded by making some substantial acquisition to our knowledge, though it may not be of the nature of one of those grand discoveries which, from time to time, stamp their impress on different branches of science. I may be permitted to refer to one or two discoveries which are exceedingly curious, and some of which may prove of considerable practical importance. The Turaco, or Plaintain-eater, of the Cape of Good Hope, is celebrated for its beautiful plumage. A portion of the wings is of a fine red colour. This red colouring matter has been investigated by Professor Church, who finds it to contain nearly six per cent. of copper, which cannot be distinguished by the ordinary tests, nor removed from the colouring-matter without destroying it. The colouring-matter is in fact a natural organic compound of which copper is one of the essential constituents. Traces of this metal had previously been found in animals—for example, in oysters, to the cost of those who partook of them. But in these cases the presence of copper was merely accidental. Thus oysters that lived near the mouths of streams which came down from copper-mines assimilated a portion of the copper salt, without its apparently doing them either good or harm ; but in the Turaco the existence of the red colouring-matter which belongs to its normal plumage is dependent upon copper, which, obtained in minute quantities with the food, is stored up in this strange manner in the system of the animal. Thus in the very same feather, partly red and partly black, copper was found in abundance in the red parts, but none or only the merest trace in the black. This example warns us against taking too utilitarian a view of the plan of creation. Here we have a chemical substance elaborated which is perfectly unique in its nature, and contains a metal the salts of which are ordinarily regarded as poisonous to animals ; and the sole purpose to which, so far as we know, it is subservient in the animal economy is one of pure decoration. Thus, a pair of the birds which were kept in captivity lost their fine red colour in the course of a few days, in consequence of washing in the water which was left them to drink, the red colouring matter, which is soluble in water, being thus washed out : but except as to the loss of their beauty, it does not appear that the birds were the worse for it. A large part of the calicos which are produced in this country in such enormous quantities are sent out into the market in the printed form. Although other substances are employed, the place which madder occupies among dye-stuffs with the calico printer is compared by Mr. Schunck to that which iron occupies among metals with the engineer. It appears from the public returns that upwards of 10,000 tons of madder are imported annually into the United Kingdom. The colours which madder yields to mordanted cloth are due to two substances, alizarine and purpurine, derived from the root. Of these, alizarine is deemed the more important, as producing faster colours, and yielding finer violets. In studying the transformations of alizarine under the action of chemical re-agents, MM. Graebe and Liebermann were led to connect it with anthracine, one of the coal-tar-series of bodies, and to devise a mode of forming it artificially. The discovery is still too recent to allow us to judge of the cost with which it can be obtained by artificial formation, which must decide the question of its commercial employment. But assuming it to be thus obtained at a sufficiently cheap rate, what a remarkable example does the discovery afford of the way in which the philosopher quietly working in his laboratory may obtain results which revolutionise the industry of nations! To the calico printer indeed it may make no very important difference whether he continues to use madder, or replaces it by the artificial substance, but what a sweeping change is made in the madder-growing interest! What hundreds of acres hitherto employed in madder cultivation are set free for the production of human food, or of some other substance useful to man! Such changes can hardly be made without temporary inconvenience to those who are interested in the branches of industry affected ; but we must not on that account attempt to stay the progress of discovery, which is conducive to the general weal. Another example of the way in which practical applications unexpectedly turn up when science is pursued for its own sake is afforded by a result recently obtained by Dr. Mathiessen, in his investigation of the constitution of the opium bases. He found that by the action of hydrochloric acid, on morphia a new base was produced, which as to composition differed from the former merely by the removal of one equivalent of water. But the physiological action of the new base was utterly different from that of the original one. While morphia is a powerful narcotic, the use of which is apt to be followed by subsequent depression, the new base was found to be free from narcotic properties, but to be a powerful enetic, the action of which was unattended by injurious after-effects. It seems likely to become a valuable remedial agent. In relation to mechanics, this year is remarkable as being the centenary of the great invention of our countryman, James Watt. It was in the year 1769 that he took out his patent involving the invention of separate condensation, which is justly regarded as forming the birth of the steam-engine. Little could even his inventive mind have foreseen the magnitude of the gift he was conferring on mankind in general, and on his own country more particularly. In these days of rapid movement, we are apt to be content with but a small effort to place ourselves in imagination in the condition we should be in without the steam-engine. It needs no formal celebration to remind Britons of what they owe to Watt. Of him truly it may be said, "*Si monumentum requires, circumspice.*" With reference to those branches of science in which we are more or less concerned with the phenomena of life, my own studies give me no right to address you. I regret this the less because my predecessor and my probable successor in the presidential chair are both of well-known eminence in this department. But I hope I may be permitted as a physicist, and viewing the question from the physical side, to express to you my views on the relation which the physical bear to the biological sciences. No other physical science has been brought to such perfection as mechanics ; and in mechanics we have long been familiar with the idea of the perfect generality of its laws, of their applicability to bodies organic as well as inorganic, living as well as dead. Thus in a railway collision, when a train is suddenly arrested the passengers are thrown forward, by virtue of the inertia of their bodies, precisely according to the laws which govern the motion of dead matter. So trite has the idea become that the reference to it may seem childish ; but from mechanics let us pass on to chemistry, and the case will be found by no means so clear. When chemists ceased to be content with the mere ultimate analysis of organic substances, and set themselves to study their proximate constituents, a great number of definite chemical compounds were obtained which could not be formed artificially. We do not know what may have been the opinion at that time among chemists as to their mode of formation. Probably it may have been imagined that chemical affinities were, indeed, concerned in their formation, but controlled and modified by an assumed vital force. But as the science progressed many of these organic substances were formed artificially, in some cases from other and perfectly distinct organic substances, in other cases actually from their elements. This statement was at last generally accepted with one qualification. It was stated several years ago by M. Pasteur, and I believe the statement still remains true, that no substance the solution of which possesses the property of rotating the plane of polarisation of polarised light had been formed artificially from substances not possessing that property. Now several of the natural substances which are deemed to have been produced artificially are active, in the sense of rotating the plane of polarisation ; and therefore in these cases the inactive, artificial substances cannot be absolutely identical with the natural ones. But the inactivity of the artificial substance is readily explained on the supposition that the artificial substance bears to the natural the same relation as racemic acid bears to tartaric—that it is, so to speak, a mixture of the natural substance with its image in a mirror. And when we remember by what a peculiar and troublesome process M. Pasteur succeeded in separating racemic acid into the right-handed and left-handed tartaric acid, it will be once indeed and how easily the fact, if it be a fact, of the existence in the natural substance of a mixture of two substances, one right-handed and the other left-handed, but otherwise identical, may have escaped detection. This is a curious point, to the clearing up of which it is desirable that chemists should direct their attention. Waiving then the difference of activity or inactivity, which, as we have seen, admits of a simple physical explanation, though the correctness of that explanation remains to be investigated, we may say that at the present time a considerable number of what used to be regarded as essentially natural organic substances have been formed in the laboratory. That being the case, it seems most reasonable to suppose that in the plant or animal from which those organic substances were obtained they were formed by the play of ordinary chemical affinity, not necessarily nor probably by the same series of reactions by which they were formed in the laboratory, where a high temperature is commonly employed, but still by chemical reactions of some kind, under the agency in many cases of light, an agency sometimes employed by the chemist in his laboratory. And since the boundary line between the natural substances which have and those which have not been formed artificially is one which, so far as we know, daily depends upon the amount of our knowledge, and is continually changing as new processes are discovered, we are led to extend the same reasoning to the various chemical substances of which organic structures are made up. But do the laws of chemical affinity, to which, as I have endeavoured to infer, living beings, whether vegetable or animal, are in absolute subjection, together with those of capillary attraction, of diffusion, and so forth, account for the formation of an organic structure, as distinguished from the elaboration of the chemical substances of which it is composed? No more, it seems to me, than the laws of motion account for the union of oxygen and hydrogen to form water, though the ponderable matter so uniting is subject to the laws of motion during the act of union just as well as before and after. In the various processes of crystallisation, of precipitation, and so forth, which we witness in dead matter, I cannot see the faintest shadow of an approach to the formation of an organic structure, still less to the wonderful series of changes which are concerned in the growth and perpetuation of even the lowest plant. Admitting to the full as highly probable, though not completely demonstrated, the applicability to human beings of the laws which have been ascertained with reference to dead matter, I feel constrained at the same time to admit the existence of a mysterious something lying beyond—a something *sui generis*, which I regard, not as balancing and corresponding the ordinary physical laws, but as working with them and through them to the attainment of a designed end. What this something which we call life may be, is a profound mystery. We know not how many links in the chain of secondary causation may yet remain behind—we know not how few. It would be presumptuous indeed to assume in any case that we had already reached the last link, and to charge with irreverence a fellow-worker who attempted to push his investigations yet one step further back. On the other hand, if a dark darkness enshrouds all beyond, we have no right to assume it to be impossible that we should have reached even the last link of the chain ; a stage where further progress is unattainable, and we can only refer the highest law at which we stopped to the fiat of an Almighty Power. To assume the contrary as a matter of necessity is practically to remove the First Cause of all to an infinite distance from us. The boundary, however, between what is clearly known and what is veiled in impenetrable darkness is not ordinarily thus sharply defined. Between the two there lies a misty region, in which loom the ill-discerned links of the chain which are yet beyond us. But the general principle is not affected thereby. Let us fearlessly trace the dependence of link on link as far as it may be given us to trace it, but let us take heed that in thus studying second causes we forget not the First Cause, nor shut our eyes to the wonderful proofs of design which, in the study of organised beings especially, meet us at every turn. Truth we know must be self-consistent, nor can truth contradict another, even though the two may have been arrived at by totally different processes,—in the one case, suppose, obtained by sound scientific investigation ; in the other case taken on trust from duly authenticated witnesses. Misinterpretations of course there may be on the one side or on the other, causing apparent contradictions. Every mathematician knows that in his private work he will occasionally, by two different trains of reasoning, arrive at discordant conclusions. He is at once aware that there must be a slip somewhere, and sets himself to detect and correct it. When conclusions rest on probable evidence, the reconciling of apparent contradictions is not so simple and certain. It requires the exercise of a calm, unbiassed judgment, capable of looking at both sides of the question ; and oftentimes we have long to suspend our decision, and seek for further evidence. None need fear the effect of scientific inquiry carried on in an honest, truthloving, humble spirit, which makes us no less ready frankly to avow our ignorance of what we cannot explain than to accept conclusions based on sound evidence. The slow but sure path of induction is open to us. Let us frame hypotheses if we will ; most useful are they when kept in their proper place, as stimulating inquiry. Let us seek to confront them with observation and experiment, thereby confirming or upsetting them as the result may prove ; but let us beware of placing them prematurely in the rank of ascertained truths, and building further conclusions on them as if they were. When from the phenomena of life we pass on to those of mind, we enter a region still more profoundly mysterious. We can readily imagine that we may here be dealing with phenomena altogether transcending those of mere life, in some such way as those of life transcend, as I have endeavoured to infer, those of chemistry and molecular attractions, or as the laws of chemical affinity in their turn transcend those of mere mechanics. Science can be expected to do but little to aid us here, since the instrument of research is itself the object of investigation. It can but enlighten us as to the depth of our ignorance, and lead us to look to a higher aid for that which most nearly concerns our well being.

The address, especially the latter part, was well received by a crowded audience. The Earl of Devon moved a cordial vote of thanks to Professor Stokes, for his able address, which was seconded by Sir Stafford Northcote, and carried with acclamation. The Mayor of Exeter, in a few well-chosen sentences, welcomed the society to the city. The secretary stated that the number of tickets sold amounted to 1,383.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 5/8d. do.
" 3 do.		1s. 11 3/8d. do.
" 1 do.		1s. 11 1/4d. do.
" demand		1s. 11 3/16d. do.
On Scotland do.		1s. 11 3/16d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.		1s. 11 1/16d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11 1/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th August 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London ; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11¾ "
3	do.	1/11 7/16 "
2	do.	1/11⅜ "
1	do.	1/11 5/16 "
On demand		1/11 1/4 "
On Scotland		1/11 1/4 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3 ; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 28th August, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital £927,700
Paid-up Capital £463,850
Reserve Fund £41,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 24, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when required, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 4 "
" 12 " " 5 "
" 24 " " 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's forms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—

The above Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS on ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE at REDUCED RATES from this day.—Apply to the

LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

PRESIDENT.—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart, F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helm, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliott Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. De Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. M. De Rothschild M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the public the advantages of complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

For Life Assurance, Annuities, and Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

Chairman—General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S.

CHIEF OFFICES—17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.

Policies payable during life—Indisputable—Not liable to forfeiture.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE DEPARTMENT affords Peculiar

Advantages to Officers and others in the Navy, and Army, and Mercantile Marine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Officers of the Army in India have the option of effecting Assurances at Civilian rates of premium.

The European Society is specially authorised by the Imperial Parliament to Guarantee the Fidelity of Government Officials.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME IN

1859, 1860, 1861	... ...	£101,000 average	per an. £33,000
1862, 1863, 1864	... ...	£121,000	" " £41,000
1865, 1866, 1867	... ...	£180,745	" " £60,000

Annual Income exceeds £368,000.

The Annuity Tables, offering special advantages to Annuitants, and full particulars of the popular principles of this Society, will be found in the new Prospectus, which will be forwarded to Applicants Post Free.

AGENTS.

will find that they can readily do business, assisted by the peculiar advantages of this Institution.

DIRECTORS OF CALCUTTA BRANCH :

(OFFICES, 29, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.)

Edward Palmer, Esq.,